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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN Official Organ of the N. B. Agricultural Se

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors,

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TER PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Farming in Canada, Northern New York and Vermont.

I think if farmers in the more favored northern bank of the St. Lawrence river, among the Thousand Islands, and while there gave some attention to the methods and conditions of farming. Along the shore, and for several miles back, the land is very rocky, not more than 12 to 15 per cent capable of being plowed. You will see no large fields devoted to a single crop, but patches of oats, corp, barley, potatoes and meadow land in one enclosure, separated, perhaps, by ledges or ridges of rocky land, through which the plow could not

vicinity was taken every morning to a up when the nights came with signs of free z cheese to which his milk entitled him. I for young stock, and we have fed them to was less sold than New York State cheese, they would cat up clean. is was not very rich, and I did not like the high color, suggesting the free use of color-ing matter. They grow tolerably fair crops of oats, barley, potatoes and, in a moist season, of grass. Several miles back from the river there is less rock and farming is better, I was informed.

But some of the farmers along the St. Lawrence, eligibly situated, have a marketmoney than all the products of the farm Lawrence, flowing among its one thousand favorable location, and his lodging house, freezing. The early varieties as White farmhouse and cottage were full most of the time, and continued so for eight or nine for market by Thanksgiving, as after that weeks. During the season he must take in the Boston Market and Paschal begin to from \$1200 to \$1500, several times more, I come forward freely, and they are so much opine, than the receipts from other products better that few people care to buy any of the farm.

The last of July we left the Thousand Islands for Vermont. Went by steamboat Ogdenaburg, quite a smart little city. a point to go through the orehard and trim After leaving the islands the shores of the off all limbs that may have been broken by St. Lawrence on both sides became less carcless pickers, or other cause. Take them rough and rocky, there was a larger pro-

occasion to study farming in this part of the Green Mountain State. Farming is much more advanced there than I had much more advanced there than I had supposed. Many of the farmhouses are superior, and the barns and other outhouses spacious, well built, and many of them well spacious, well built, and many of them well painted. The dairy is the leading branch of husbandry, and the farmers from several miles around carry their milk to Brandon where the cream is separated and the dest.

CARE OF LIVE STOCK.

Do not allow the stock to spend one operative creamery, where it is made into butter. Our host did not know how in add storms. Every cent in the mash at noon, and the hands, then a hot bran mash at noon, and the plenty of eorn at night, mixing meat and the ripening has been completed, that is, when the lactic acid has been well develoned at the ripening has been completed, that is, when the lactic acid has been well develoned the routhouses surely kill the whole plantation. And do not needed to lay down and eover such of the plenty of eorn at night, mixing meat and ther isomore, and the ripening has been completed, that is, when the lactic acid has been well develoned the requirements as to be able to lay down regulations for retaining them not all would feed alike.

Datty Motes.

Mr. John Gould of Ohio, well known as an interesting writer on dairy topics and as they give to the story topics and as the ripening has been ompleted, that is, the ripening has been ompleted, that is, the ripening has been well develoned the requirements as to be able to lay down regulations for retaining them in a healthy and natural condition of body, and to prevent eatile many of them when the best butter has been made at 47.

Cheese also ripens best at a low temperature not exceeding 65°, and after, physical nature of both man and animals to enter the ripening as the r pigs. The cream is sent to a co-operative creamery, where it is made into butter. Our host did not know how much his milk netted him, but thought not a very remunerative sum. Do our people realize what a large proportion of the prodnots of the soil in the eastern part of the country is being converted into milk and its products—butter and cheese? Some farmers in the Otter Creek Valley bale considerable quantities of hay, which is shipped to New York. A Mr. Bacon, near Leleester, sold last year 400 tone of hay, besides milking All persons sending contributions to Trie to contribution in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on heavier hay, in cock, than farmers productions. 40 cows and keeping a lot of young estile. A neighbor of Mr. Bacon, Mr. Swinerton, farms 1000 acres and feeds a large herd of steers for beef, in addition to a large dairy. I saw in Otter Creek valley note size paper, withfink, and upon but one side in western New York. and I saw a piece or before produce from particular farmers, giving the upland, partially out, where the grass the results of their experience, is solicited.

Letters should be signed with the writer's real before for many years. The hay on the name, in full, which will be printed or not, a bottom lauds is largely of the natural grasses, mainly redtop (Agrostis vulgaris), with considerable wild grass mixed. It was vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. math. Oats grow heavy here, also buckwheat, and I saw many fields of corn that farmers at home would be proud to have. Many neglected orchards were laden with apples, and Vermont is the home of the sugar maple. Most of the farmhouses are sheltered by them, and many of the lead-I think if farmers in the more favored ing highways are bordered with them, affording delightful shade in the hot see some of the disadvantages under which summer. These, with the grand mountained in the summer. farmers in less-favored localities labor, they would be more content with their lot. I would be more content with their lot. I suspect that the largest incomes of some of spent the month of July in Canada, on the the farmers are from this source.—P. C. Reynolds, in New York Tribune.

Farm Hints for November.

HARVESTING LATE CROPS. The late crops should be harvested soon, for we know not whether we may not have an early mow or freezing weather. We do not like to be prophesying storms because we have had unusually pleasant weather. They knew that it took more feed to make nor cold because the past month has been warm, but farmers have often had crops frozen in the ground or buried under snow because they did not expect the weather to propose they did not expect the weather was each did not expect the weather to propose the pro rosed.

These rocky ridges generally run nearly change as suddenly as it did, and it is better so that they can fatten at almost any time, and coment foundation. We think we parallel with the river, but in some cases to be ahead of the season in harvesting and ice, so that meat can be cooled and kept, would prefer to feed less than 50 pounds a tines, conceives that we are still unactive and ice, so that meat can be cooled and kept, would prefer to feed less than 50 pounds a tines, conceives that we are still unactive and ice, so that meat can be cooled and kept, would prefer to feed less than 50 pounds a day of silage and give other dry fodder to the product of the soil soid from the farm is the product of the cow. The cows are pastured out longer. Pull them and drain make the gain, it is well to push them were very large, as Holstein or Shorthorn, only in some cases. most of the time upon the rocky, partially them well before packing in either rapidly and kill them early. Especially is and g ving a good flow of milk. may reach them, but not large quantities, 1 and we always thought they were all the suspect. Walking over the pastures, you sweeter for one freezs, but we have lost would wonder how the seanty growth of them by having that one freeze come too natural and wild grasses could sustain them severely. After that we liked to pull and and make paying quantities of milk, but the top them, then pile them up out of doors so cows did not look starved. The milk in that | that we could take them in or cover them cheese factory about three miles distant and ing before morning. The turnip tops and made into cheese, each farmer receiving the the waste cabbage leaves are excellent food ate some of the cheese received by the milch cows by taking care to give them farmer with whom I boarded, and while it only after milking, and give no more than

THE CELERY CROP. Celery should get its last banking early suddenly sick and die when wheels could granulated and not collecting; that it the system, it is clear that in cases where in the month, and be put in the pit or celery house before the month ends. We have ing to get the sleigh out of its summer quareven where but one cow is kept, tomed functions the assistance of art might Celery should get its last banking early seen it wintered well in trenches, and we have known a whole crop lost in that way. It requires much care to get the pit so that it will be well drained and well ventilated if this method is tried, and then it must be watched to see that the temperature is not too hot or so cold as to freeze it. We much combined, namely, scenery. The broad St. prefer the celery house where it can be Lawrence, flowing among its one thousand more easily watched and cared for. While (or nineteen hundred) islands, affords pict- most of the writers say that celery is not aresque scenery that one does not weary of hurt by a temperature of 12° below freezing, viewing, hours in succession, day after day. we know that the early varieties are, and Then boating among the islands is a pastime think any variety is. We would prefer to much enjoyed. Our host has a particularly have it under cover before it goes 5° below

> other. ORCHARDS AND SMALL PRUITS. After the apples are all gathered make it

Do not allow the stock to spend one night out of doors after the nights are cold, or to be out in cold storms. Every cent saved by so doing, or by allowing them to cat the frost-killed grass, is more than a cent lost. They like a warm and dry bed in the tent of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that an acre of good corn plauted in 34 feet that are corn and the same of good corn plauted in 34 feet that are corn and the cent lost. They like a warm and dry bed in a cold night as well as if they were human We have found a considerable shrinkage in milk from only one night or part of a night's exposure, when an unexpected storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came up while they were left out, and it was not considerable storm came that the sto exposure, when an unexpected sterm came hold 60 tons; 24x15 feet, 78 tons; 28x15 feet, np while they were left out, and it was not seen to bring them back to their normal tons. In building, two smaller siles are prefproduction. The fattening cattle and swine exable to one very large on a and for sumshould be pushed along as rapidly as possible mer feeding a small one—in comparison—is now, giving only good grain to finish them a necessity, on account of feeding off quite up. In olden times November used to be a thickness from the surface each day to called "killing time" among the small prevent waste"

DEVON HEIFER ROSEBUD.

will continue much longer.

earlier in the spring, as the spaces between or beneath the furrows act as channels for

in winter; that a starter should be added to PREPARE FOR WINTER.

In winter; that a starter should be added to the cream 24 hours before churning; that Buildings should be made snug, and all kimmilk fresh from the separator makes the windows and doors put in good conthe windows and doors put in good con- as good a starter as new milk, and that butdition, under pinnings banked up so as to termilk would do as well as sour milk for prevent the frost penetrating, and as much that purpose if perfectly good, but it often derstood the nature of the process by which of the winter supplies of food, fuel and has developed injurious basteria; that if the food we swallow is converted into living grain put in as the purse will allow of. It the temperature of leream is too high, or it flesh, important results would follow in is easier getting them home now than hav-ing to hurry off in a snow storm after them. and sour cream are mixed just before Sleighs and sleds should be made ready for churning, there is liability of considerable. If we are properly acquainted with every use before the snow comes, for they may be butter being left in the buttermilk; while if transformation through which the constitmuch needed, or needed in a hurry when cream is too thin or poor in butter fat, or uents of the food pass after it has been they are wanted. Some one might be taken too cold, there is a ichance of butter being masticated until it is finally removed from ing to get the sleigh out of its summer quarters.

FALL PLOWING AND MANURING.

If fine weather continues this month there may be opportunity to do some late fall plowing or drawing out of manure. It even is not too late to sow winter rye, though we should have preferred to have had it done last month. Late fall plowing we like, because it turns the soil up so that it is penetrated by frost and rain, which affect it by making more available these chemical elements in the soil, which is also more finely pulverized by them. And it also enables such land to dry out for use earlier in the spring, as the spaces between the special speci

In Illinois the law declares that cream the water to drain away. The manure must contain 13 per cent of butter fat-spread on land this month that is to be oultivated next season if not on a side hill contains about 25 per cent. This enables where it will be washed away, will have its dealers to buy cream at 60 cents a gallon,

Lawronce on both sides became less rooth and cooky, there was a larger proven and the lawronce of the proving a control of the different species of vegetation was an exploit to the different species of vegetation was a collection of the different species of vegetation was a collection of the different species of vegetation was a collection of the different species of vegetation was a collection of the different species of vegetation was a collection of the different species of vegetation was a collection of the different species of vegetation was a collection of the different species of vegetation was a collection of the vegetation of the vegetatio

sultural exports in some other way. They think that the farmers now understand so sue. Appetite, or in its more advanced well the need of freezing butter that they stage hunger, teaches animals to seek for will not be unwilling to pay at least half solid food, and thirst suggests the propriety

It is a remark no less old than true that we are often less acquainted with the nature of facts of every-day occurrences than with those of a rarer description. This may proceed from one or two causes. Either from the phenomena constantly under our notice being neglected in consequence of our familiarity with them, or from the complexity of their nature and the Intricate purposes which they ultimately subserve. Some physiologists who have endeavored to explain the nature of the process of digestion would ascribe our ignorance of that important function to the ormer of these causes, hence they refer the preparation of the food in the stomach, for the purpose of nourishing the body, to the presence in that organ of an acid, which, according to them, simply dissolves the food and enables it to enter as a crustil unit of the circulating fluid of the animal sys-

The sold which effects this important object is the hydrochloric acid which they onsider to have been satisfactorily proved to be present during the period when food exists in the stomach, and they conceive that they can imitate the propess of animal digrestien in glass, or other vessels, outside of the body, simply by exposing animal and vegetable food to the influence of dilute

Another class of individuals, who have studied the interesting changes which the food undergoes in the stomach and intertines, conceives that we are still unacrection in which we are to search for a somanner in which animals digest their food.

There cannot be a doubt that if we un-

and summer's heat, to contend with the snow and the thunder storm without the protection of clothing or pampered food, he is armed like the Spartan of old, with a shield against the disease and early death where it will be washed away, will have its strength carried down into the soil, and will be more evenly distributed through it and mixed with it then if not put on until spring, and if put as a topdressing on grass land it will help to protect the grass roots so that they will be ready to make an early start and a vigorous growth in the spring.

dealers to buy cream at 60 cents a gallon, add an equal quantity of milk or water to it, and then supply it to buyers at 40 cents a codelite; that the catalogue of maladies existing among a primitive people is exceedingly limited, and that it augments in voltant they will be ready to make an early start and a vigorous growth in the spring.

It is the u sinaeral eutomnow in D en

implanted in the animal for the purpose of inducing the living being to take such nour-ishment as is required to sustain that waste of the system which animated nature is con-tinually undergoing. If the dictates of the sensation of hunger and thirst are ration-Next year they propose that the farmer or ally obeyed satisfaction and healthy diges-shipper shall pay one-half of this cost, that they may use the money to promote agri-those important sensations are neglected, weakness and disease must necessarily en-

the cost of the process, and their exports of dairy products are expected to increase.

The Food of Animals.

The some measure direct the selection of the proper objects to be employed for

these purposes.

The ridiculous idea of fasting as a religious observance, and as a means of gaining a little notoriety is absurd. The sensation of hunger and thirst constitutes a most important law in the animal enonomy. It is destined by the Creator for the most beneficent purposes, and it ought to be obeyed as a matter of duty, which, if infringed upon, some prejudicial result will necessarily ensue. It is no argument in favor of any such experiment upon human life that existence does not terminate upon its adoption, or that the symptoms of some frightful disease are not instantly ushered in. The seeds of future mischief may be sown by one experiment, and may only lie dormant until a second or succeeding infringe ment shall cause them to spring forth into living activity.

In the course of an extensive series of experiments upon eows it was found that when they were not supplied with sufficient food during one day the production of milk was a day or itwo in reaching its former average, thus demonstrating that the animal had been weakened by the abstinence, inasmuch as it took a longer period to reach the ordinary condition than was required to reduce it. The milk, in such an experint, corresponds with the muscle and fatty portions of the body of animals which do not supply milk; hence abstinence in all animals must be followed by a diminution of the weight of the body. It has been well remarked by Liebig that "In the process of starvation it is not only the fat which disappears, but also by degrees all such of the that the reason why we are not sufficiently solids as are capable of being dissolved. In the wasted bodies of those who have tion depends more on their intricacy and cleared ridges, and sustained through the meadow plots.

Some of the casts, barley, corn or potatoes of the casts, barley, corn or potatoes may reach them but not large quantities.

Tarnips will not be injured if the ground feel for market, as it is not likely that the and bave lost their place, or trenching them for spring sales.

At a Canadian Institute the essayist, in obscurity than upon a deficiency of research and obscuration, and that while we possess of milk should continue from 12 to 24 hours of milk should continue from 12 to 24 hours were canadian continue from 12 to 24 hours which seem to indicate the displacement. which were capable of entering into the

> There is no difference in this respect between one set of animals and another; divilixed and savage men, wild and domestic animals, must all be classed under the same category. In the human species a morsel of food is grasped by the front teeth. of both jaws, which are each supplied with 16 seeth, making 32 in all. In those animals which chew the oud, as they have only one row of teeth, the food is less firmly grasped by the jaws, and therefore it is more neces-sary that it should be of a soft and pliable nature. By the assistance of the lips, aws, tongue and auxiliary muscles the food is conveyed into the cavity of the mouth. and by the aid of the tongue and lateral motion of the mouth it is placed but ween the opposing jaws where it is massicated or ground to a proper consistence. But the action of the jaws in grinding the morsel introduced between them at the same time elicits the compressing power of the mus-cles of the cheek upon the parotid gland, which is situated in man in front of the ear, and expels its secreted fluid, the saliva, into the mouth, to assist in communicating the nutritive matter. Besides this mechanical action there is, however, a nervous sympathy called into operation. The masticated matter acts upon the tongue and adjacent parts, inducing a sympathy with the glands placed upon the tongue, and causes them to pour out their copious contents. The object of mastication or chewing is,

therefore, to reduce the food to such a con-sistence as shall fit it for its reception and proper digestion in the stomach. This is well illustrated in the instance of animals which are not supplied with teeth. The importance of the proper grinding of the food, and of rendering it as soluable as

The Quality of Hay in Winter Fooding.

Most farmers ship their best bay to merket when prices are good, and retain the poorest grades for home feeding, and this policy produces the best results in the end. That is, it always pays best to ship only the best of any farm produce; to market, for in the event of a glut or a surplus of goods, breast, maturing early and usually being the inferior grades will always be pushed to heavy milkers, thus raising good lambs. the wall, and sell sometimes for less than We think those locking for mutton sheep actual transportation charges. It has been my fixed purpose for years, founded upon experience, to ship only fine quality of produse to market. If my products, whether of grain crops, dairy or fruit, will not pass inspection as first class I consider it better policy to sell them to some nearby market which I can reach with a team, thus saving ratiroad transportation, or to make use of them in other ways at home than to send them forth to some uncertain city market. In the end I am in pocket. We raise our farm products for money, and we should endeavor to provide the best that money

But in the matter of wintering stock on the left-over hay, or the inferior grades that were not considered worthy of shipment, there is always the danger of underfeeding the animals, and thus working harm indirectly. It goes without saying that there is less nourishment in a ton of inferior hay then in the same amount of first-class, properly oured hay. Otherwise there would be no special demand for the latter at higher prices than the former. Therefore if we give the usual quantity they will not get as much nourishment as if the bay were all first class. An allowance must be made in the difference of the nourishing qualities, which must be made up in either larger quanti ties of hay or more additional food. Stock can eat only a certain amount of hay without causing bloating, and I have found it much more economical to increase the grain ration a little than the hay supply. With the poor hay I mix enough bran to bring the nourishment of the ration up to about the same standard as the same quality of bright, fall length timothy hay. In this way the animals secure as much nourishment without adding any additional burden to their stomachs. Feed cattle through the winter when they have little exercise with coarse, innutritions food, and they will in most cases gain slowly, and very often develop stomach troubles before the winter is half over Tals danger must be avoided in every way

#### Live Stock Notes.

Because Southdown mutton has the hig est reputation in England, many people suppose that it is far superior to any of the other Downs, or indeed any other breed in the quality and flavor of the meat. But the adowns of England are natives of the shalk districts or downs in the south and southeast of England, where they find and feed upon an herb'g : not found in any other district, and the Farmers' Gazette says that when they are removed to other localities their fish has no flavor superior to that of the other Downs kept in the same field and fed in the same way. We are glad to know this, for we have thought our taste was in fault when we failed to find Southdown mutton better than some other that we had

kept in lots apart from the breeding stock, the taxes of the State. but where this cannot be conveniently done have a feeding place for the lambs with entrance too small for the old sheep. A that body fiddled the appropriation bills so movable fence or hurdle such as is much as to raise the question of constitutionality used in the old country to yard sheep upon that was not raised in the first instance turnips should be more frequently kept on because nearly everybody in the State was hand and used here by farmers.

Live Stock show were all purchased by one the same is represented by the bounty at a show, and possibly we may reach the reward of honest toil, despoil capital of its point by and by where the judges will be earning power, curtail the productiveness of mal, be it sheep or something else, will dis- increase the price of sugar, it will be uniqualify it as much as would an absence of fat, from being considered for prism. Toums because they are so fat as to be entirely unfit for breeding purposes, and animals fat that people will not buy them unless about one-third of their weight is out off to be sold to rendering establishments or the fertilizer manufacturers. Our people have got so that they care little for fat meat excepting in pork, and some are kicking a rainst that.

Of the several breeds of fat sheep at thi test, reports were much alike, but we condense them. Cots-old, not too much syet but too much fat on back, good fleshy sheep. Leicester, a little leaner, reason bly fleshy and sues about right. Lincoln lean meat good, but fat too thick on the back and suct too heavy. Dorset, good retail lamb, but too heavy in the forequarter to suit retailers. Shropshire, nice sheep in all parts, but flesh not of the best quality Southdown, very thick and fat, lack of flesh (lean meat is meant), but what there is is of exceedingly good quality. Altogether too much suct. Suffolk, very full of flesh not of as good a quality as Southdown, but not too much suet.

It would seem to us that the Leicente makes one of the best mutton sheep for retailer and buyer, with Cotswold and Lincoln following closely when not made too fat, while Shropshire and Suffolk are not of first quality in lean meat, and Southdown has not lean meat enough and Dorset lacks weight in hind quarters Possibly different food or systems of feeding would change this, or judicious pross breeding might result in better quality. We know that a cross of Cotswold and South down makes good muston or lamb, though too heavy feeding will make it too fat to anit most of buyers, and the late Joseph

Harris used to say that a cross of Cotswold on Merino made a first-class mutton sh Shropshire on Southdown or its grades might give a well-formed sheep, with lean meat in good proportion to fat, and of the Southdown quality. The Hampehire downs were apparently not represented, yet from specimens we have seen we think they ought to be near the first rank as mutton sheep, being of good form, heavy in hind quarters, broad in the loin and deep in the should not forget to examine the Hampshire.

decretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture is correct in saying that the "Tamworth hogs are a slab-sided, long-legged, big-headed, lardiess, unloyely, red rusty or sandy, half-civilzed sort from England. They cut no appreciable figure whatever in the pork production of the United States." But we do not agree with his statement that the small Yorkshire so nearly resemble what Americans have known as Soffolk that an expert is unable to tell one from the other." We think we could distinguish them rods away, if they were as we have seen them. The Suffolk as we know them were almost free from brisiles, so that if they had not shade their thin skin would barn in the sun almost as quickly as a baby's, while the Yorkshices are thicker skinned and with heavy thick bristles. We have thought the small Yorkshire might have been or glasted by cross ing a large Yorkshire on the Suffolk or Prince Alpert breeds, or it may have been that what the secretary knows as Suffolk had a cross of either Yorkshire or Chester White to give them more bristles and a more vigorous constitution, or perhaps of the Victorias. We speak of the Suffolks as father bred them and discarded them because of the sunburned backs even when running in the orehard, and because they were not as vigorous or as prolife as the Chester Whites.

Col. John F. Hobbs gives the following figures in a late number of the National Provisioner: During the year ending March 1, 1900, the Western factories pro 794,000,000 pounds of lard from hogs yield ing 2,898,000,000 pounds of green park. They paid for these hogs in each the sum of \$212,000,000. The total number of hoge packed during the year was 22,200,821. against 23,651,695 the year before. Their live weight was 5,175,253,000 pounds. They made 3,692 595,000 pounds of meats and lards. At the abattoirs in Chicago, Kanpossible, and one of the chief causes is the sas City, St. Louis and Omaha they killed quality of the food we give to the animals. in the year 3,786,000 cattle, costing \$170, 000,000, which, at an average of 700 pounds each would make 2,640,200,000 pounds of beef. To this must be added the smount killed at St. Joseph and other Western packing points, and the cattle and hogs killed by farmers and country butchers, of which no record is kept.

### Michigan Bee: Sugar.

The Supreme Court decision invalidating the beet sugar bounty law of 1897 does not vacate existing contracts between farmers and beet sugar factory owners, and does not confiscate the ground on which the bests

The Legislature of 1897, acting in good faith, passed the law to encourage the upbuilding of the beet sugar industry in this State. Whether the bill was supported by interested parties or otherwise, the fact remains that the bill was favorably reported, passed by the Legislature, and When the lambs are being fatiened for signed by 6 werner Pingree in the interest market they should be separated while of the farmers. It was not anticipated feeding, that they may have better food than that the industry would assume gigantic the ewes or such lambs as are to be kept for breeding purposes. The latter should be gratuity of nearly \$400,000 in that time at suffer in nearly one-third of the years, for it \$1.2 for long. Sweet points in light ceeping, but with small demand. Vinelands suffer in nearly one-third of the years, for it \$1.50 to \$2.25 a barrel, and other Jersey well fed, but with more bran and oats than corn meal, as the object is to make good growth rather than so fatten, while those fant of 1897 became a full-fledged adult in reduction in yield and consequent loss if it. to be staughtered should have corn meal, two years, and its demands, based on the occurs at a time when the crop is making its necticut and Long Island barrels \$3 to \$4 that the concert had begun, and they must take gluten or linseed meal or a mixture of them, seven-year law, threatened to absorb the to induce them to eat as much as they can major part of the revenues of the State. digest. It would be better if the fattening The situation presented was not at all instock, both old sheep and lambs could be spiriting, for it threatened to consume all for the purpose of determining whether

The Legislature of 1899 perceived that the sugar industry was self supporting, and willing to pay something to aid the indus-The prize-winning sheep at the Ontario try. The cost of the industry, so far as

company. The reports from the foremen tax, was borne vary largely by the who cut them up, report that the quality of cities, Detroit alone contributing at least ment was first class, but there was a waste one-third of the entire amount and of from one-third to 45 per cent. in the fat receiving no compensating return what that had to be trimmed off before it could ever, not even by way of reduction not be so marked every year as in 1899, as be retailed. This either caused loss or in the price of the sugar. The inmade retail price too high for larger class validating of the law is a boon to the of buyers, and even objectionable to the great body of taxpayers, and, inasmuch as tions and statements of cost for a number richer class. Those who fatten mutton for it does not take any right from any invested market should remember this, that buyers interest, deprive anybody of property, imare not willing to pay for the extra amount pair the obligation of any contract, destroy of fat that it takes to make a prize winner competition, uphold a trust, threaten the able to say that too much fat on an ani- the soil, close a market for farm produce or the owners are all satisfied that their in-

versally commended. The familiar principles of law spoken of day, breeding animals and fowl get premi- by lawyers as " ultra vires " applies in this case with nicety—the Legislature lacked So far as climatic conditions are contine necessary power to bind the State as a cerned. New Jersey may be considered party to the law. The factory owners are entitled to moral sympathy, but not to United States. Judging from the results for slaughter win them because they are so party to the law. The factory owners are money subsidy. The decision of the court was so strongly

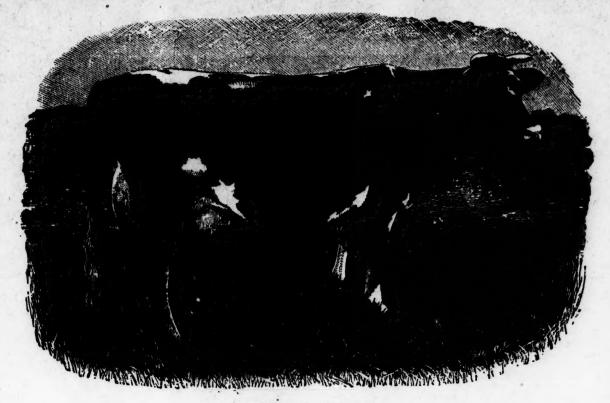
# "The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took tt because it helped my husband to whom it gave strength." Mrs. E. J. Giffels, Moose Lake, Minn.



Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irrita



GUERNSEY COW RUBY 181.

necessary to make them of only seco

importance in the scheme of feeding. Corn may not do well on the land, or a bad sea-

son may have injured it, and the clover may

bave run out and the new field failed to

catch well. Corn and clover moreover do

tial to the growth and development of a p g ard other foods are really required to

make the ration complete. Clover is good

should have some pease, bran, roots, fruit and

the proper proportions are bound to pro-

duce excellent results Barley meal is a

food that greatly improves the quality of the pork, and in flaishing off pigs for the

market there is nothing in the world su-

perior to it. Then the d fferent root crops keep the systems of the pigs in good con-

dition, add a certain flavor to the pork, and

otherwise prove of the greatest value. We

ertainly cannot neglect the roots any mor-

and charcoal are also needed to correct any

digestive troubles, and to keep the system

in proper working condition. Let the food

b) as varied as possible, and the pigs will respond so readily that in the end we will

calize more profits. The motto is to keep

them growing constantly, and this can be

The New York Markets.

Orange County bags, white \$1.50 to \$8.

yellow \$1 to \$1.50 and red \$1 to \$1 25 State

and Western per 150 pounds, red or yellow,

\$1 25 to \$1 50, waste pickling per barrel \$3

to \$4,50. Beets 75 cents to \$1 a barrel,

washed carrets the same, and unwashed 50

to 75 cents, with persuips the same. Rus-

sian turnips 60 to 75 cents for Jersey, and

Cabbages 1. good supply at \$2 25 to \$3 50

per 100. Caulifiawers mosily poor 50 cep.

to \$2 50 a barrel, and sprouts 4 to 8 cents a

quart. Casumbers \$3 to \$7 a parrel, son

\$1 to \$3 a barrel. Tomatoes 25 to 75 c

from Florida 50 cents to \$1 50 a craza. Cel

erp from 10 to 40 cents a dozan. Esg plants

Virginia green peas 75 cents to \$1.50 a bas-

ket. Siring beans so poor most of them will not bring the freight. Virginia wax

and green 25 cents to \$1 25 a backet. Caro-

lina 26 to 50 cents, Lima beans \$1 to \$1 50 a

bag for potato and 50 cents to \$1 for flat

Squash dull at 50 to 60 cents a barrel for

Marrow and 75 cents for Habbard, with

Apples are in liberel receipt, but fancy

fruit is held firm, some red fail sorts \$2 50 to

\$3 50, King \$3 to \$3 50 for fancy Northern

and \$2 to \$3 for State. Snow from \$1.75 to \$3 50, Spr \$1.50 to \$2.50, Ben Davis \$1.50 to

\$2-25, Baldwin \$1 25 to \$1 75, Greenings,

laney Northern, \$2 to \$2.25 and State \$1.50

to \$2. Pound 3 weets \$1 75 to \$2 25. Inferior

ots 75 cents to \$1 25. Pears in large supply,

and light demand for cheap sorts, but fancy

table fruit in demand. Fancy Boston

Western New York grapes, Dalaware, 10-basket case, \$1.25 to \$1 50, small baskets 10

basket case, \$1.25 to \$1.50, small baskets 10 to 15 cents, Nisgara 75 cents to \$1 a case, 9 to 12 cents poop oaskets. Otta who baskets 9 to 10 cents. Consord 8 to 9 cents amenda ket, 10 to 12 cents for large and 67 to 35 cents for case. Bulk stock, per 100 round, Ulinton and Dela ware \$2 to \$2.50. Niegara \$1.40 to \$1.75 and|black \$1 to \$1.40 Oranberries in moderate demand. Sum late large faper Cape Cod oring \$6.50 a hurrel, large fair to gird \$5.50 to \$6.25. Monum \$5.50 to \$5.75, erates \$1.75 to \$2.25. Jiray barrels \$5.50 to \$5.50 and crates \$1.50 to \$1.75.

-In lithographic printing atominum plates are fast taking the place of some as printing

orked much more rapidly in a printing press.

—Beds are comparatively scarce in Russi

75 to 80 cents for Canada

pumpkins 40 to 60 cents.

but most go from \$1 50 to \$2

Generally a plentiful supply of vege-

E. P. SMITH

done by watching their diet daily.

an we can the clover or corn. Salt, asher

not contain all of the food elements ess

MeLeod municipal ownership law that and better health. nobody anticipated any other result, excepting possibly the factory owners, who hoped that a construction of the constitution would we knew them some 40 years ago, when our be made in their fevor by the vigilant judges always desirable to feed them exclusively of the Supreme Court.-Detroit Journal.

#### Irrigation in the East.

The Office of Experiment Stations of the United States D partment of Agriculture will soon issue Billetin No. 87, entitled 'Irrigation in New Jersey." It was prepared by Prof. E B Voorhees of the New sersey Experiment Station and describes experiments in irrigation for 1899.

It is generally thought that the necessity for irrigation in the United States exists and so is corn, but in addition to these we only in the region west of the Mississippi river, but repeated crop failures in the E ast milk to give to the animals. These given in and successful farming in the West have called attention to the importance of conrolling the moisture of soils rather than eccepting the conditions as they exist. Pro tessor Voorhees estimates the loss to the hay crop of New Jersey from the drought in May and early Jane, 1899, at \$1,500,000, while small fruits and vegetables were even more seriously affected.

To show the frequency of such drought as that of 1899, the balletin eites the rainfall records of Pailadelphia: "The rainfell records in Pailadalphia from 1825 to 1895, 70 years, show that in 88 per cent. of the years there was a deficiency of over one inch for one month, or that in 62 years out of the 70 there was one month in the growing season from April to August in which such a marked deficiency occurred as to cause a serious shortage of crop, and that for the same period there were 39 years in which the deficiency extended throughout two months, while in 21 years it extended throughout three months, or in 30 per cent of the years included in this record there were three months during the growing period in which the average rainfall, was deficient one inch or more.

"It is thus observed that a wide series of at \$1.25 to \$1.63 for 180 pounds. Jarsey per crops would be likely to suffer in more than | barrel \$1.12 to \$1.37 for round and \$1 to one-half of the years for which the record is \$1 12 for long. Sweet potatoes in light st davelop

The experiments conducted by Professor Voorhees and reported in this bulletin were irrigation during these short periods of drought would result in aufficient increase of yield to pay for the works necessary to obtain the supply of water. The tests were made on small fruits. Careful records were kept of the yields of plats which received ment, except that some were irrigated and others were not.

The yields of the irrigated plants over and above those not irrigated were as follows: Blackberries, 1038 quarts per acre, worth \$93 42; ra-pherries, 329 quarts per agre. worth \$82 90; currente, 852 quarte, per acre, worth \$85.20. The increase in yield would the drought of that year was exceptional

The bulletin contains detailed descripsmall irrigation plants to New Jursey. All of these are pumping plants. The cost of small fruits and garden crops has varied from \$230 to \$500. Records for the returns from these plants have not been kept, but stallation has been very profitable, and to nearly every instance have stated that they have made the cost of the plant in the inareased grops the first year-

So far as climatic conditions are co reported in this bulletin there is no question but that irrigation for fruits and market gardens even in regions of abundan

The work in New Jersey is a part of an investigation of the problems of irrigation now being carried on by the off experiment stations in different regions of the United States. Owing to the greater importance of irrigation in the West, where farming is impossible without its aid, the greater part of the work is being done there. Cheyenne, Wyo., being its headquarters. The results in New Jersey show that no agent of agriculture or her degiture is more .ff-ctive than water, applied when ne and that the Eastern farmer can well afford to pay more attention to the subject.

Different Feed for the Pigs. Toere is no farm animal which will take to a greater variety of food than the pig. and it is possible to starve the creature into eating almost anything on the farm. Nearly all the waste of the farm can be utilized in this way. It is because of this remarkable adaptability to different foods that farmers adaptability to different foods that farmers surfaces. The stone is, of course, always in the past dropped into the habit of feeding worked flat, while the thin aluminum plate may sour swill to the swine. It was the easiest way to get rid of the waste, and as the pigs would eat sour swill as well as sweet, it was easier to collect the slops and keep them indefinitely. Of course the progressive farmer who raises pigs for market today does not feed sour swill to them. His food themselves up in sheepskins and lie down no raises pigs for market today does not feed sour swill to them. His food to selected with nearly as much care as for the cows and sheep, and the pig shows it all that students in schools have been allowed beds the children and the children that time on were the best of friends, and as Janet time on were the best of friends, and as Janet oversults roll little white kitten cured her.

And no one ever knew where the little white kitten came trom.—Madge Fox, in Our Animal Friends.

### foreshadowed by the decision voiding the in ampler girth, sweeter and juicier pork YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Clover and corn have become standard BOSBY'S QUESTION loods for the pic, and they make a com-Why are you always awake so wide,
O little gold moon on high?
I've twisted my 'thinker' from side to side,
Yet it never will tell me why! bination that is hard to beat. But it is not on these, and sometimes it may be even

The world is quiet at night I know,
The hollybooks droop their heads,
And the butterdies nod as away they so
To sleep in their leafy beds.

But you are always awake,old fellow, And so is each tiny star; And you're just as pretty and soft and yellow
As the little buttersups are. I guess God knows how little boys creep

And tumble and toss about, When mother save, "Hobby,go right to sleep! And then blows the candle ou'. rhaps he thinks we'd be 'Iraid of things,

Alone in the dark old night, And so be's made a candle on wings And never blows out the light! -Alice Garland Steele

### The Little White Kitten.

There was once a dear little kitten whose tiny oink paws were as soft as velvet, and whose tilky far was as pure white as the fleety, floating him is our repose, to surrender ourselves entirely clouds which go sailing over the blue sky in the

ummer time. This little kitten lived with its black and white mother and two small black brothers away up on the bayloft in a big barn. The small black brothers and the little white kitten led a metry "The together. The old black and white mother e.t loved them dearly, and the wonder is that a edidn't wear her rough old tongue all out try-

the und to tell the other eats whom she met on the back fences, and who used to visit together in a friendly way before they began their
evening concerts, that, for her part, she wanted
to know that her obliders were clear, whether
they want black or white.

reep canning little kittens hidden away in a hay-loft, because little boys and girls were good to kittens, and liked to play with them. She said her kittens had a cosey bed back of the stove in he kitchen, and the minister's seven children \$1.50 to \$1 75 a barrel. State and Western were very fond of them. The black and white at shook her head slowly, and told the minister's cat that she had rather not have her cun-

Sometimes, when the old black and white mother cat was at home in the hayloft with the two small black brothers and the little white sitten, she was so very proud of her family the she acted quite stily. She used to get up and walk around among them, purriag loudly all the time. At other times she would lie still and watch them play, and think they were wonder-fully smart because they used to chase their own alls round and round.

The little white kitten had a saucy habit of running up to her mother and sticking her cold pink nose right in her mother's face. This always made the old black and white mother car ners', and then the little write kitten would camper away and play with wisps of hay. At lest there came a time when the small black brothers were left alone in the hayloft, because a very sad secident happened when the old black bushes for Jarsey and up river, \$1 so \$2 for and white mother cat was away catching mic.

The barn in which take happy family lived was two backet carrier. Latines 50 cents to \$1

a barrel. Peppers per barrel 50 sents to \$1 a doctor's barn, and the three kittens had often for long and 25 to 75 cents for bullnose. neard the doctor's boy open the big outside riage out into the barnyard, but as their neet was away back on the bayloff, they had never ventured near enough to the edge to see what was going on. One day, however, when they had grown very tired of chasing their own tails and scrambling about in the hay, they crept very carefully to the edge of the loft, and peeped into the para below. If the doctor's boy had glanced up then he would have been very much surprised to see the three little kittens watching him, but ne didn't look up nor look around at all, and that is why he didn't see the poor little white kitten when she fell from the loft right down into the

The poor little white kitten mewed and newed and mewed, but the doctor's boy didn't hear it; and just as soon as the resti as horses were hitched to the carriage, the doctor himself came and jumped in, and away they drove.

Ou and on and on they went, farther and farther from the comey home and the small black brothers. The poor little kitter, curied into a

Bartlette \$2 25 to \$2.75 a bushel box, and Seckels \$2 to \$3.50, with State at \$1 to \$2.25 (O.dinary varieties from Biston \$1 to \$2. Bose per barrel \$2.50 to \$3.50, Sheldon \$1.50 (detor got out and tied his horses, the little to \$2.50, Lawrence \$1.50 to \$3. K-ifer \$1 to \$2. Bose per barrel \$2.50 to \$3.50, Sheldon \$1.50 (detor got out and tied his horses, the little to \$2.50, Lawrence \$1.50 to \$3. K-ifer \$1 to \$2.50 (detor got out and tied his horses, the little white kitten ventured to look around. Then she says a mishty time. \$2 and common corts 75 cente/to \$1. Some prime quinces bring \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barrel, of a large white house.

The doctor was so big, and altogether to important a person, that he didn't know there was a little white citten at his heels; and, when the door opened and the doctor went incide, in went door opened an the kitten too.

Lying on a snowy cot, in one of the prettiest rooms in the beautiful home, was the doctor's tiny patient. Putting his medicine case on a jow chair by the beautiful, the doctor stood for a few moments looking thoughtfully at the paid anxious mother.
In the meantime the little white kitten was

rying to balance its small self on the dignifed doctor's medicine case. It was then that the large e type opened, and for the first time in many a long day the stillness of the pretty room was broken by the laugh of a child.

It may be that Janet's curly dark bair re-

pladed the little white kitten of the two small be bent around a cylinder and consequently worked much more rapidly in a printing press. black brothers in the hayloft; but however that may be, the fitten with the tipy plak paws and the child with the tiny pale baby face from that time on were the best of friends, and as Janet

#### HISTORICAL,

—One duty of the women of the old-time household was the picking of domestic goese. Goese were raised for their feathers more than as food. It some towns every family had a floor, and their clanking was heard all day and imee all night. They roamed the streets all sommer, eating grave by the highways and wallowing in the puddler. Sometimes they were yoked with a goose yoke made of a shingle with a hole in it. In midwinter they were kept in barnyards, but the rest of the year they spent the night in the street, each flock near the home of

— For half a century nearly all New England houses were cottages. Many had thatched roofs. Seaside towns set aside for public use certain ready lots between salt marsh and low water mark, where thates could be freely cut. water mars, water same count to troop out. The cattle chimneys were of logs plastered with clay or platted, that is, made of reeds and mortar, and as wood and hay were stacked in the streets, all the early towns suffered much from firer, and soon laws were passed for the building of these unsafe chimneys. As brick was imported and made, and stone was quarried, there was certainly no need to use such danger-

-Lafayette, returning to France after his visit to this country, sent as a present to Washington a pack of troublesome blooded bounds, buge and savage enough to attack a wild boar.
Independent big Vulcan went into the kitchen and ran away with a smoking fat ham cooked to a turn for a dinner party that was serving. Gen. ington, like a man, laughed at the misoral washington, like a man, langued at the mis-bap. Lady Washington did not. But the hunt-ing days, as well as the dancing, were over for Washington. The last hunt was in 1785. The dogs were sold; the kennel abolished. A deer park was established on the water front. The

recidential days arrived.

—Comparatively little jewelry was worn by the early people of the United States. A few men had gold or silver sleeve buttons, a few women had bracelets or lockets, nearly all of any social standing had rings, which were chiefly mourning rings. As these gloomy ornaments were given to all the chief mourners at funerals, it can be seen that a man of large 'amily connections, or of prominent social standing, might acquire a great many of them. The minister and doctor usually had a ring at every funeral they attended. It was told of an old Salem doctor, who died in 1768, that he had a tankard full of mourning rings which he had secured at fu-nerals. Men sometimes were thumbrings, which seems no queerer than the fact that they carried

#### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

.... Every moment of worry weakens the soul for its daily con bat.—Anna Bobertson Brown.
....Prayer pulls the rope below and the great bell rings above in the ears of God.—Spurgeon.
.... Civil z tion is ever a running fight with the ape and the tiger that lurk in man .- John Fishe. .... When you want to lead any one to Jesus, ber you must point, and take care not to stand in the way yourself.

....By all that we morally admire, we are practically bound. To discere an excellence is to receive a trust.—James Martineau.
....To love God is our bappiness, to trust in

to his will is our strength .- Oharles Beard. .... Whatever our darkness, God is in it: and

once, we have peace .- William Mountford. .... We can live so nobly, not in despite of the great sorrows and bereavements, but because of we can never write or frame one with our lips .-Robert Collyer.

.... No man, woman or child can tell what may

tables, but too much poor stock from not being weil grown, well assorted or properly handled. This makes prices cover a wide range, with often not metal being weil assorted will at best fence concerts, and she and the black range, with often not metal well at best rates. Long Island potatoes sell well at the properly handled. The minister's gray cat came to one of these lesser crosses, if faith-black and white cat talked about their children. The minister's cat th ught it was a shame to rates. Long Island potatoes sell well at the properly in a harry. Since and Western not only helps to bring the crown of life, but itself changes insensibly from a cross to a crown. —Brooke Herforg.

.... Two things are implied by the fact that we are here, spiritual beings, in God's world: first, that we are able to see that which is deepe is helping our visior, the deeper it is and the better it is, so much the more can we confide in it. The vision which without him answering might be visionary, with him answering is what

# THE ANGORA CAT.

f. Superb Edition, Seautifully Illustrated, Telling How to Select, Breed, Train and Manage Them.

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of the Waint Hidge Farms Company.

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"It comes from a practical breeder, and if his suc-

cess may be correctly gauged by the very handsome Angoras of the illustrations, no one could desire to do be ter than he has done. Altogether the prospective breader of Angoras will find this book interesting reading."—Country Gentleman Albany, N. Y.

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BOSTON.

## POULTRY.

# Practical Poultry Points.

Some of the dealers in eggs carefully assort out such as are uniform in size and four or five cents a dozen greater than they do for others that may have some in the same lot and that are equally fresh, and some of them quite as large, though as a lot ioan breeds hetched as early as possible they are of all sizes and all shades of color We do not blame them for this, as they know that some of their customers are glad to pay the extra price for the selected uniform lot. What we wonder at is that the producer does not do the assorting when he can, and get the extra price for the fancy eggs. In Boston it is the dark brown eggs that bring the best price, while New York demands a pure white shell. We do not think there is any difference in flavor or nutrient qualities that depends upon or varies with the color of saleli, but if we were in the business of producing eggs for mar-ket we would try to have such as the mar-ket demanded, even if we had to change from our favorite breed and take up

The poultry keeper who is limited to small yards for his fowl seldom succeeds well in buying farm-raised chickens to fill his pens. The unusual confinement seems to be irksome to them. We mean such as are raised where they have free range, which not all have on farms in this section. Each year the number of farmers who keep their hens in yards is increasing, and when we read, as we often do in some Western or Southern papers, of the trouble from the hens scratching vegetable and flower gardens, picking fruit, solling the feed in the barn and the tools in the shed, and stealing their nests to bring out late chickens when they do not want to care for them, we wonder that any one will keep them who cannot fence them into a yard where they will do no harm. We have known people to let their hogs run about the dooryards and roads, and we would about as soon have them there as the hens.

Poultry manure is said to contain 87 pounds of nitrogen, 47 pounds of lime, 41 potash in a ton, while cow manure has and mostly in the form of waste pro easily see how much strength would be of cow manure. But the increase in strength is not all. The cow manure has so much water and so little nitrogen that it decomposes slowly, while the hen manure ferments very rapidly, and needs something to absorb the free nitrogen that results from the process. We know of no better way for the farmer to use the manure from the henhouse than to put it with the cow manure at the rate of about one barrel of the first to a horse load of the other. The improve-ment in quality and condition of both will well repay the trouble of mixing, as it helps to bring all the elements to a soluble con-

We have a very favorable opinion of the kaffir corn as a poultry feed, although we have never seen it growing or tested the grain for poultry. But the analysis of it shows a good food for growing chickens, and the size of the kernel, scarcely larger ens choice large bring 14 to 15 cents, and adapted to small chickens as cracked corn. buckwheat and turnip seed as poultry food letting the hens thresh them out for themselves, and the turnip seed was like roosters. giving the children beechnute. They kept busy and well amused for a long time with out, eating enough to hurt them at all.

We find the following in some of our exgood a story not to be kept in circulation: reports that last year he kept 115 White 20 to 25 cents. Rabbits 10 to 124 cents each. Rock hens and five cows. From the hens he made \$182,24, from the cows \$148 60. The money invested was much greater with the cows than with the hens, and the feed for the cows cost the most. In figuring the above he did not count what was used in the family or on the farm. This year be will go heavier in poultry and keep fewer cows. He says he will build new houses and give his fowis more care, and he will keep a correct record of expenses as well as income. It would be well if more farmers kept a record of their poultry. They would soon pay more attention to the poultry

At the Canadian Central Experiment Farm, they tested the laving qualities of old hens, young hens and pullets from Dec. 1 to June 30, with the following results: Of hens three years old or more, 12 white Leahorns produced 591 ( ggs, 451 eggs each as st average; 10 Barred Plymonth Rocks 555 egge, or 553 each; seven colored Dorkinge, 342 eggs, about 49 each, and seven Black Minorcas 493 eggs, or nearly 701 each Average for the old hens about 51 eggs each. For hens one year old 11 White Leghorn gave 611 eggs and 11 B P. Rucks 558 eggs

an average for yearling hens of about 53 eggs each. For pullets 8 B. P. Rocks hatched April 30 and May 24 gave 700 eggs, 8 Wh. Leghorns, hatched June 11, 60 eags; 8 W. P. Rocks, April 25 and May 9, 560 eggs; 8 Br. Leghorns, May 17, 528 eggs. 8 Bl. Minorcas, May 9 and 26, 452 eggs; 8 Bl. Langshans, May and early Jone, 329 eggs. This is about an average of 66 eggs or the 48 pullets, with the B. P. Rocks at the head, with an average of 871 eggs cacb, though not hatched earlier than the Leg horns or as early as Wh. P. Rocks. The pullets ate more food than the old hens, as the latter got too fat if given the same amount. Eggs from old hens were four ounces heavier to the dozen than those from pullets for the Wh. Leghorn, and five ounces on the others. They reached the following conclusions from the test:

1. The pullets laid more eggs than either old or yearling hens, except in the case of seven old Black Minorca hens. 2. The eggs of the older hens were larger,

and, in consequence, worth more.

3. The laying of more eggs by the seven Black Minorca old hens than by eight pullets of the same breed goes to show that the conclusion that the hens of the Mediterranean classes are good layers up to three

years of age, inclusive, is warranted in

4. If eggs were sold by weight, the larger eggs of the older hens would be most in

5 The late May and middle of June color, and place them in a separate lot, for which they ask, and easily obtain, a price four or five cents a dozen greater than they hatched Barred Plymouth Bast pullets

### The Farm Poultry.

Although many make a specialty of poultry, and devote their time exclusively to the birds, I teel convinced that the farm is the proper place for poultry raising, and that more can be accomplished in this way than on poultry places where nothing else is attempted. The latter is like puttir g all your eggs in one backet, while the former is like throwing a sheet anchor to the windward for a violent gale. Some day the poultry will fall us, and then if we are depending upon them exclusively we become bankrupt. But the farmer who raises enough food for his own table has a few pigs for market, a few cows for milk and butter, and a horse to do general work, with hay and corn to feed him on, is not totally st when a bad season for publicy or mes He can weather the storm, and if he owns his own farm he is not likely to abandon the work simply because one season has proved disastrons.

More than this, the farm seems to be the natural place for the poultry because every erop we raise contributes directly or in-directly to their support. You cannot raise sorn or hay for the cattle or horses without producing a large amount of waste prodnet which the hens alone can eat and profit thereby. The seeds of the grass, the waste of the cornfield, and the broken heads of wheat and oats are all appreciated by the hens. The milk which the cows give also provides food for the poultry. The sour milk or the buttermilk mixed with bread crumbs and scraps from the table are excellent for the chickens. The cows thus fornish distinct food for the poultry that would otherwise be wasted.

pounds of phosphoric sold and 24 pounds of nish illimitable supplies for the poultry. only nine pounds of nitrogen, six pounds of that is, all the waste parts of fruit and but fature years may see large sales lime, five pounds of phosphoric acid and vegetables can be fed to the fowls in one seven pounds of potash in a ton. One can form or another. I have yet to find anything from garden or orehard that cannot a generation to come, and think a increased by adding a few barrels of the be fed profitably to the chickens either in droppings from the poultry house to a heap | the green natural form or cooked and mixed with other foods. Fruits and vegetables are sure to attract worms, bugs and insects all of which the poultry need and relish. None or very few of these things can be raised on the poultry farm that is distinct from a farm, and is intended for poultry alone. The farm is the place for the poultry, and one possessing such a plant is in a fair way to increase the profits on poultry orchardist. He will come nearer having a much better than another who starts in with a poultry plant built primarily for this and no other purpose.

ANNIE C. WEBSTER. Pennsylvania.

### Poultry and Game.

The market is well supplied, and the quality must be extra to bring top quotations, while Western stock is dull and weak. In fresh killed Northern and Eastern chick-

would get the exercise they need and get their dinner only as they earned it. We hope our poultry keeping friends will give hope our poultry keeping friends will give Turkeys generally dull at 10 to 11 cents for the load of produce to take to market, worth Turkeys generally dull at 10 to 11 cents for the load of produce to take to market, worth the load of produce to take to mar much fodder to the acre as Indian corn but average lots. A few large young ones bring bushels of wheat or 1600 bushels of potatoes it is said to be equally good for stock feed. 12 to 13 cents, and common are 8 to 10 cents. at present prices. ing, and perhaps better. We have tried | Old roosters 7 cents and ducks 5 to 8 cents. for chicken or fowl, and 53 to 6 cents for old

There is a better assortment of game now but trade is light. Chicken grouse \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair and quall \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen. Canvass back ducks \$2,50 a pair, red beid \$1 50 to \$2, black ducks \$1 to \$1 25, brant changes without credit to the paper in \$1.50 and widgeon 75 cents, with plover at which it originally appeared, but it is too \$3 to \$3.50 a dozen and suipe \$3 to \$2.50. Read birds 25 cents. Venison is in and sells David Hodges of Blodgett's Mills, N. Y., at 15 cents a pound whole, with saddles at

> -The shipments of leather from Boston for the last week amounted in value to \$198,448; previous week. \$844,718; similar week last year \$175,891. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$8,108,846, sgains \$7,428,154 in 1899.



The old proverb; "To be at peace prepare for war," is the secret of the arger part of life's successes, whether of nations or individuals.

The difference between the healthy, happy mother who has healthy children to nurse and nourish, and the weak,

nervous mother, with a weakling child, is mostly a difference of preparation.

The great preparative for motherhood is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. gives the mother strength to give her child. It imparts elasticity and strength to the organs of maternity so that the baby's advent is practically painless.

baby's advent is practically painless.

"I take pleasure in writing you to let you know about your 'Favorite Prescription,' "says Mr. E. E. Fricke, of Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill., Box 367. "My wife had been sick nearly all her life, and after trying everything I could think of I made up my mind to try' Favorite Prescription.' I sent to Chicago and got six bottles, which my wife took, a tablespoonful three times a day, until the baby came. She felt better after taking the first bottle, and when baby was born he weighed nine and a half pounds. To-day he is six months old and weighs twenty-two pounds. He is as good a child as any one could wish. The doctor says he is as healthy as any baby could be, and also the doctor says your 'Favorite Prescription' was the cause of such a healthy baby. I felt I owed you this much for the good you did my wife and myself. I hope you will mention this to others who may be in need of such help, and you may refer them to me, as I would be glad to tell of the good of such a valuable medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical nard labor. Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



SCOTISH TERRIED. Owned by Newcastle Kennels, Brookline, Mass.

#### HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

Europe, as it attracted much attention and wonderment that feuit could be sent so far and kept so long in such perfect condition While there may not be much increase in our sales to those countries this year, because fruit crops are reported as up Then again the orchard and garden for. usually good in most of them, they do not usually grow enough to allow as free use of fruit there as is the rule in this country, We see no prospect of our market being overstocked with apples for man will run no risk of loss if he sees at orehard now, if he selects proper soil and good varieties and gives them good care. And more than that we think that with the knowledge that has come to us from scieu tific investigations in regard to the polien z .tion of fruits, and the methods of combating insects and fungous diseases there brighter for the eareful, painetaking than were those who set trees in years

It is said that a large percentage of the cabbage seed grown in the United States is grown upon Ling Island, where some men have followed it as a business until they have reduced it to a science. The cabbages are grown the first year under good cultivation to produce merchantable heads. Those intended for seed, which are the best they find, are stored for the winter in wellthan plump wheat, would make it as well fair to good 9 to 13 cents. Fowl are 12 ventilated trencher, where they may freeze cents for choice and 9 to 11 cen's for fair to but not rot. Early in the spring the heads Then its habit of growth, the kernels being good. Spring ducks are 10 to 12 cents, are gashed and set out, and they receive as on the top of the stalk where the tassel is goese 14 to 15 cents, and turkeys from 18 good cultivation as the year before. When in Indian corp, would enable one to cut cents for choice large young and 15 to 17 the stalks are gathered they are put in them off and save the fodder, while a cents for medium, down to 12 to 14 cents for some good place to dry and then the seed is handful of the tops thrown into the hen-yard would keep hens and chickens busy a long time in scratching it over, threshing it out and picking up the grain, so that they two pound broilers, but medium lots go at is said to have about a ton this year worth

> does not prevent the strawperries from making a thick matted row before the next to the acre. This year he had strawberry rows of early cabbages and cauliflower between the strawberry rows, while between the strawberry plants he set Prizetaker and Gibraiter onions. All these crops require clean cultivation and liberal manuring, \$4.50 a box. which fits the land for the strawberry runners, and they are out of the way in season to allow the runners to make a matted row. Perhaps this is as good a plan as any for those who set strawberry plants in the spring, as it gives them an inducement to keep the land clean and well worked, and of those named if desired.

fruit, while they showed this year a wonfor a late strawberry to prolong the seasor. and these varieties, known as the Robbie and Nestie, may prove just what is needed, as the Gandy did not bear the drought well door grown tomatoes from 75 cents to \$1.50 this year excepting on very rich and ra h.r. a bushel, and hothouse firm at 15 cents a moist soils.

The strawberry has a good reputation for giving quick returns for the expense of pieparing the soil and setting plants, but the blackberry and raspberry are nearly as rompt. They have an advantage on the farm, that more of the work in caring for them can be done by the horse, as the rows should be far apart enough to allow the cultivator to be used between them, and where one is situated so that he cannot hire cheap help to pick the berries, it is a satisfaction that it is not as stooping work as in the strawberry bed. Caring for s.rawberries and eranberries is hard on a back that has borne the burdens of 30 or 40 years of hard work. If we were on a farm we should try to grow strawberries enough for home use, but as a crop for market we prefer the blackberry, raspberry or carrant, and think they are as profitable compared to the labor of growing and picking them. When well set and well cared for they are almost a permanent investment. They need to have old wood out out, and to be prevented from making too much new wood,

provided by a village lot, there can be but \$1.75 and \$1.50 in bulk. Norfolk and Eastlittle space devoted to a garden, and it often ern shore \$1.25 to \$1.37.

costs as much or more to cultivate such a piot than the vegetables that can be grown pins, Snows and Kings. There are the two on it would cost in the market, if one had extremes, with all prices between. to pay for the labor at a fair price. They

#### Domestic and Poreign Fruits.

With receipts of apples amounting to more than 55,000 barrels in this market, the exporting of over 40,000 barrels has not increased the prices greatly, though choice table and export fruit is firm. Choice, well never was a time when the prospects looked colored Gravensteins bring \$2.50 to \$3.50 and Nova Scotia from \$1.75 to \$2 25. King. orchardist. He will come nearer having a Wealthy and Meintoch Red bring \$2 to the same week last year the exports included sure crop and a sure market at good prices \$2.50 and Snow \$1.50 to \$2.50, Alexander 7032 pounds butt r and 55 815 pounds cheese. \$2.50 and Snow \$1.50 to \$2.00, Alexander 7033 pounds but a rain of the Atlantage \$2.25, Twenty Ounce \$1.50 to \$2.25, Harvey \$1.50 to \$1.75, Hubbardston \$1.25 to \$1.75, N > 1 Baldwin and Greening \$1.25 to flour, 1,270,000 but als of wheat, 2,695,000 \$1.50. Pinpins \$1 to \$1.50 and Pound Sweets bushels of corp. 4430 barrels of pork, 3,456,000 \$1.50 to \$2. There is fair call for choice fall sorts at \$1.50 to \$2, but common green sorts sell hard at 50 cents to \$1. Pears are in good supply, with light demand. Some choice large Bartlette bring \$2 to \$2.25 a

> Grapes in large supply and many out of ndition. Pony baskets 12 to 14 cents for dull at \$2 to \$2 50 for four-basket carriers, with Cornichon and Verdelles \$2 to \$2.25 A fair supply of Almeria at \$7 to \$7 50 a eask. Cranberries steady at \$5 to \$5.50 a barrel for choice dark, \$4 to \$4.50 for m-dium and boxes from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

and bright good to choice bring \$3 50 to \$4, four-feet apart in the row, with a cabbage 87 25 a barrel; boxes of 176, 200 or 216 four-countries. Of this the United States for plant between each two strawberry plants, counts \$3 75. Some Jamaica grape fruit at nished 4,939,978 bushels of wheat and 8,885,651 and thus gets a good crop of cabbages, which \$4.50 to \$5 a b x. Lemons are a little easier. Messsina and Palermo 360, 420 or 500 counts as to quality \$1.75 to \$2.50 a box, spring. This takes but about 3000 plants | Sorrento and Maoiri from \$3 to \$3.50 for to the acre. This year he had strawberry good to choice, up to \$5.50 or \$6.50 for fancy York; 1063 cattle from Baltimore; 647 cattle, rows four feet eight inches apart, and plants four feet apart in the row, and has at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a stem, as to size and cattle from Portland; 972 cattle from Rewport good to choice, up to \$5 50 or \$6 50 for fancy quantity. Uniformia figs in demand at 85 cents to \$1 for 10-pound cartons. Turkish figs 9 to 15 cents a pound. Bag figs 5\frac{1}{2} to 6\frac{1}{2} cents. Dates in jobbers' hands at \$4 to \$4.50 a box.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

The vegetable supply and demand are so nearly balanced that there are but a few hanges this week, and there is a fair trade, steady rather than brisk. Farmers are cleaning up their fall produce and prefer to the use of it is not entirely lost the first sell at present rates rather than hold on for year, but other crops might be used instead possible higher prices later on. We find of those named if desired.

While the Gandy has attained a high reputation as a very late strawberry, prolife and a handsome fruit, there are two others to be offered next spring which are add by those who have tested them to be

best and carrots steady at 40 to 50 cents a box; flat turnips higher at 25 to 35 cents, box; flat turnips higher at 25 to 35 cents, and incubators; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.

Tarkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubators; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.

Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five many has now decided not to send them. In the meantime influence has broken out and the box and incubators; Use of Green Bone for Poultry, etc.

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Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five many has now decided not to send them. In the Publisher of Co. beets and carrots steady at 40 to 50 cents a said by those who have tested them to be \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel or 50 cents a box, quite as late, and to produce equally as fine with York State at 40 to 45 cents. Spanish are \$1.25 to \$1.35 a crate. White onions from derful power to resist drought and extreme \$2 to \$4 a box, as to quality. Leek are 40 heat at fruiting time. There is a demaid cents a dozen and chives 75 cents to \$1. Radishes from 40 to 75 cents a box. Cucum bers firm at \$5 to \$6 per hundred, and green pappers 75 cents a bushel. Some out-ofpound. A call for grees tomatoes has sent them up to 60 or 75 cents a box. Celery a 60 to 75 cents a dozan for early varieties and 75 cents to \$1 for late. Squashes in more demand at 60 to 75 cents a barrel for Mar-Hubbards \$14 to \$15 per ton for the best, with some lots as low as \$10 to \$13. Artishokes \$1 to \$1 50 a bushel.

Cabbages are in full supply at \$2 to \$3 per hundred or 50 to 60 cents a barrel. Sprouts 12 to 15 cents per quart. Cauliflowers 60 cents to \$1 a dozen. Littuee from the hothouses \$1 to \$1.25 a long box. Spinach easy at 20 to 30 cents a box, and endive \$1 to \$1.25 a box. Erg plants coming of better size at \$1 to \$1.25 a box. Parsley quiet at 20 to 25 cents. String beans green or wax at \$1 50 to \$2 a backet. Large Lima \$2.25 a bushel, and Sieva \$2, nearly out o

market. Potatoes are in liberal receipt, but the demand is good, and she market steady on prime goods. Aroostook Green Mountains bring 58 to 60 sents a bushel, Hebrons 58 cents for extra and 55 cents for good. York vented from making too much new wood, State in only moderate demand at 50 to 53 which requires some care, but not much cents for round and 48 to 50 cents for long. when one has but little land, such as is Double head barrels Jersey are \$1.50 to

Export Apple Trade.

Shipments of apples for the week ending Oct. 27 included from Boston 40,341 barrels, New York 14,004, Montreal 34,381, Halifax 16,264. Annapolis, N. S., 7669. a total of 112,749 barrels. Of these 55,318 barrels went to Liverpool, 20,380 to London, 28,887 to Glasgow and 4104 to various other ports. Totals since the season opened have been: From Boston 107,984 barrels, from New York 108,600 from Moureaul 14,779 from York 108,600, from Montreal 141.789, from Halifax 55,482, from Annapolis, N. S., 15,-869; total 434, 724.

Chester A. Lawrence of Fancuil Hall Market receives advices from Liverpool under date of Ost. 20 that market is in good Canadian in faulty condition. Greenings and Snows lower because of "spots," Kings and Baldwins when good selling readily. New York shipments have been disconnicioned. disappointing. Baldwine dull and unattracdisappointing. Baldwins dull and unattractive. Newtowns scarce and not first class.

Maine and Boston Baldwins show some excellent samples, and the demand for sound, well-colored fruit is keen. A few lots very poor that should not have been sent. First arrivals of Neva Sootia Grav
matching lack color.

ensteins lack color.

Quotations for tight No. 1 Baldwins, Boston \$3.12 to \$4.56. Maine \$3.48 to \$4.88, New York \$3 to \$4.20, Canadian \$3.36 to \$4.20, Newtown Pippins \$4.06 to \$5.04, Nova Scotia Gravensteins \$2.82 to \$3.77. Canadian Greenings \$3.12 to \$4.08, Snows \$3.96 to \$5.28, Kings \$4.32 to \$5.52, Ribeton and Blenhaim \$3.36 to \$4.06. Fallwaters \$3.54 to \$4.44 Slacks and second from as low as \$1.38 for some of the Boston Baldwins to \$4.56 for some Newtown Pippins, Snows and Kings. There are the two extremes, with all prices between.

From explagrams of Oat 30 we find the state of the state of

There is a strong probability that the eannot be worked with a horse because of collowing prices at the Paris exhibit of American applies at the Paris Exposition will result in a large increa-e in hoelog and other work by hand is too great the strong and other work by hand is too great \$3.40 to \$3.89, Greenings \$3.16 to \$3.40, Ben hoeing and other work by hand is too great to allow of any profit from the erop. Of source the clerk or mechanic who has leisure hours and strength to do this work can obtain fresh vegetables of his own growing much better than he can buy, if he under tands ratising them, but if he has to pay for the labor, he had usually better contract with some successful gardener to small plots for a garden is folly. Let him so plan as to have it large enough to work with a horse, and then if he can produce a with a horse, and then if he can produce a with a horse, and then if he can produce a with a horse, and then if he can produce a station of the can produce a with a horse, and then if he can produce a local station of the local with a horse, and then if he can produce a active; prices steady. Boston Baldwins conts, bri-kets 10 cents, sausage meat 8 to \$14 cents, soll it at market rates and add to \$2.43 to \$3.28, Maine Baldwins \$2.79 to dressed 6 cents.

> -The total shipments of boots and shoe from Boston this week have been 88 565 cases, against 86,748 cases last week; corresponding period last year, 88,868. The total chipmentitue far in 1900 have been 8,503,967 cases sgalost 3,887.7 8 cases in 1899.

> -The ex is from the port of Boston for the week endin Jet. 37, 1900, included 31,086 pounds butter and 38,541 pounds cheese. Por pounds of lard, 14,826 b oxes of meat.

—The exports from Boston for the week and ing Oct. 26 were valued at \$3,088,416, and the imports at \$1,049,23°, excess of exports \$1,984,196. For the corresponding week last year exports were \$3,199,426, and im-Seekel and Bose from \$1.50 to \$1.75.
Seekel and Bose from \$1.50 to \$2.50 and ordinary sorts 25 cents to \$1. Quinces plenty, but variable in quality from \$1.50 to \$3.50 and imports have been \$59,590,808 Excess of exports \$37,933.411. Excess of exports \$37,933,411. For the corresponding time last year exports were \$106,230. 376, and imports were \$51,508,137. Excess of exports \$54,712,239.

oondition. Pony baskets 12 to 14 cents for Delaware, 8 to 12 cents for Niagara, 8 to 10 cents for Salem, 6 to 9 cents for Catawba and 3½ to 8 cents for Concord, or 12 to 17 cents for large baskets. California Tokays

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on Oct. 27 included 59,778, 000 bushels of twheat, 6,146,000 bushels of compared the compared of the compared to the compared of the comp with the week previous, this shows an increase of 1,460 009 bushels of whear, 226 000 bushels of oats 38,000 bushels of rye, 472.000 bushels of barley and a decrease of 770,000 bushels of corn. The supply Ost. 28, 1899, was 49,562,000 bushels of wheat, 13,716,000 bushels of corp. m-dium and boxes from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Florida oranges in limited supply as yet, rye, 2,876,000 bushels of barley.

A correspondent of Farmer's Advances with russet at \$3.25 to \$3.75, barrels at \$7.00 included 8,182,978 bushels of wheat from five

bushels of corn.

—The shipments of live stock and dresse beef last week included \$184 cattle, 1600 sheer, 7445 quarters of beef from Boston; 11997 cattle. 1251 speep, 18,252 quarters of theef from New London; 3212 cattle, 2676 sheep, 13,429 quarters of beef to Liverpool; 688 cattle to Glasgow 370 cattle to Bristol: 1238 quarters of beef to ampton: 82 cattle, 175 sheep to Bermi

—It is reported that the Chesapeake & Ohio will build at a cost of \$2,000 000 20 five-masted schooners to carry coal to foreign points from Norfolk and Newport News.

—The census bureau announces the popula-tion of the United States in 1900 as 76,295,220, rease of 13,225,464 or nearly 21 per cent

einee 1890.

horses are dying.

——In proportion to the number there has been

greater mortality among guides and hunting companions in the woods of Mains and the A dirondacke this year than there has been upon

the world's battlefields. -The org market continues inearly steady. — The egg market coulinues (searly steady. Meanby and Cape inney freeh are scarce and besoring 38 to 30 centr, with some at 36 centr, and Eastern or Northern et o'ce fresh 33 to 34 centre and fair to good 17 to 30 cents. Fancy Western freeh 19½ to 20 centre, celected freeh 18¼ to 19 cents and fair to good 18 to 19 cents. Sales from cold sterage 17 to 17½ cents. The stock in cold sterage is 114.775 caser, against 118,081 last week and 106,481 a year ago.

— Exports wheaf and flour along July 1 are

- Exports wheat and flour since July 1 are 60 244 145, against 65,381,542 last year and 69,789 107 in 1898, or re-pective decreases or about 500,000,000 and 3½ millions. Oorn exports are 68,460,848, against 69,879,678 last year nd 44,784,616 in 1898, being 184 millions. ione under 1899, and 8% millions over 1898.

—The Enselan agricultural minister estimates Enselan wheat erop at 233,840 000, against 371,800,000 last year, or 48,000,0000 decrease.

to 14 cents, icins 12 to 15 cents.

— The game laws are being evaced in the West by sending birds through the mail or else in cheese-boxes.

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If marriage is a lottery Count Boni seem to have followed the traditions of prize win-

Thanksgiving, Nov. 29. Now the turkey shape of an axe.

Of all the arts in America, architecture at this end of the century is making the most able advance.

Very small potatoes must the Common-wealth-avenue butler feel who was arrested for stealing half a peck of them.

To ride or not to ride seems to be the

A glance at contemporary magazines suggests that the editors of some of them are reverting to first principles and buying subject matter rather than names. The warm autumn has made it hard to

realize the coming of another football

season, and the gossip of a big game is almost as surprising as snow in midsummer. We are sometimes asked if Boston is truly metropolitan city. A glance at the growing apartment houses in the Back Bay

The Lowell course has a distinct novelty in its vocally illustrated Wagner lectures. Now that the Wagner fad is no longer epidemie, they should prove both enjoyable and instructive.

Coal goes down seventy-five cents a ton, and those of us who growled at the warm antomn may thank fortune for our empty coal bins, and proceed immediately to the business of having them filled up.

The reopening of the Nippur Public Library should be of interest to biblio-maniaes. And incidentally U. of P. seems to have brought to light something of less to prevent such shortage, or in other words save many times their cost. athletic interest than a football eleven.

plans of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. If the proposed plant is established at Readville the census department stands to profit by about two ousand additional population.

has been prayed for by Protestant America. It is to be hoped that the missionaries who have been demanding heads have sufficiently Christianized their own feelings to join in with their brethren

Did anybody say that in these days of athletic femininity the gentle art of embroidery has gone modestly into oblivion? If so let him ponder the eagerness with which the fair of Boston have embraced a week of free tuition in it.

In America or England, neither of which nations is inherently musical, one may play a plane from morn til midnight, joyous and unrestricted. In Germany, where all the world is musical, a musician is compelled to practice with the windows closed.

The " before and after " pietures of Stain and Cromwell are interesting human does ments, in which, doubtiess, Mrs. Spooner and others will find valuable ammuniti The pity of it, if innocent men have been so changed by unjust imprisonment!

many are there that we can discuss as we sizable farm to every family, being nearly discuss George and Henry Esmond or eight acres to each member, or if Alaska Beeky Sharp and Rawdon Crawley? That

In 1880 there were 629 savings banks in the United States, with 2,335,582 depositors and \$819,897,425 deposits. In 1890 there were 921 savings banks, with 4,258,898 depositors and \$1,524,844,506 deposits, while in 1900 the totals had swelled to 1002 banks, 5 875.456 depositors and \$2 384 770.849 deposits, an average to each depositor of \$405.89. In 1900 Great Britain had aggregate deposits in her postal savings banks and also in trustee savings banks of about \$920,000,000. In 1898, in France 6,878,057 denositors had accumulated nearly \$700,000 .-000 in her savings banks. On this showing the United States is the most prospero

Dr. Oscar Loen, a German scientist, who and cheaply. has been employed in the Dapartment of Farming is not exempt from this rule any Agriculture, is said to have proven that the are due to ferments and not to bacteria. as would try to be his own lawyer, physician has been usually supposed. Secretary this investigation, as he believes that it is that "the man who is his own lawyer has a possible to largely control the production fool for a client." He should know enough of the flavors and aromas found in high of law to keep himself out of its clutch of these ferments. We learn that Dr. Loen human and veterinary science to be able has now accepted a position in the Imperial to preserve life if possible until the arrival Agricultural College at Tokio, Japan, of a skilled practitioner. where he will receive alsalary of \$7000 a But there are many other things in which year. While it seems as if he were too he may well look for the aid of those who valuable a man to be let go, we hope that are experts. Our agricultural colleges, there will be some among his assistants or veterinary schools, dairy schools; and cother colleagues who can finish the work he has begun.

ported from Egypt the seeds of two varieties interest in, or as they thought were likely of beans, which may prove of possible use- to offer the greatest indusements to those fulness in this country. One is called who had made a special study of that "Broad bean," and is a red-seeded variety, branch, and there is, today, a good demand of which the pods and seeds may be used as for their services. string beans, or the mature bean may be Hundreds of the creameries and che boiled. The other variety is a horse bean, factories today are under charge of those and acco Society it produces the principal cattle and and others have men at the head who have horse food of Egypt. It matures in five or learned in the hard school of exper six months, and is out with a soythe, yield-ing when threshed about 50 bushels of beans per acre. The beans are ground to a are taught by the scientific experts. They meal, and fed with shopped straw, a ration may already know the how, but they need being eight to 10 pounds of bean meal to 25 to learn the why and the wherefore, that pounds of straw or hay. If the seeds they may be ready to meet the unforeseen received by the department show good conditions and emergencies that may arise results they will be distributed next year in daily practice.

for general use. We suspect these last to The young man who has made a study for general use. We suspect these last to The young man who has made a study be better adapted to Southern States than of horticulture as a science is not in-

To those of us who wish Boston to be not only a centre of gollure but a centre of general control of the many students of music who come to Boston, it goes without saying that a very small number can but the pooleans dayout the same amount of fuel as one pound of wheat will be about a third one much muscle-making stuff and about the same amount of fuel as one pound of wheat will be about a third one much muscle-making stuff and about the same amount of fuel as one pound of wheat in the but saying that a very small number can be small apout 45,000,000 bushels. Austral can be small as much muscle-making stuff and about the same amount of fuel as one pound of wheat will be about a third one much muscle-making stuff and about the can be small will be about a third one much muscle-making stuff and about the can be small will be about a third of wheat will be about a

afford a season tloket to the Symphonics, and it would be safe to say that there are of agricultural colleges and experiment enough others—serious-minded students of stations, and the best reason why young tively slight. agitated it will be well for the agitators to come to him upon a general farm rather remember the wage earners' concerts of than one where some particular thing is the Cocilia, and restrict the sale of tickets, made a specialty. in at least the first twelve hours, to boun-fide students of music.

controlled by any other governmen; on earth. France, which formerly led all question along Mariborough street. The less than \$300,000,000. We have recently less than \$300,000,000 abroad, and yet between loaned \$50,000,000 abroad, and yet between farming and newspaper farming is not now \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 is now affoat coming this way. In addition to the sum held department, have \$312,000,000 of gold in their possession. That amount is in banks where we can reach it on short notice, if necessary. Private banks and trust companies, individuals and business houses generally throughout the country hold various sums of gold also, so that the entire gold stock of the country is now \$1,059,000.

The coal strike seems to have practically District furnishes one answer to the quesended, so far that most of the mines are again running with full forces and on full time. Most of the demands of the miners have been granted, and the operators say them to increase the price of soal to the dealers 25 cents a ton. Probably the miners that they can purchase their supplies 75 cents a ton cheaper this week than they ould have bought last week. Dealers claim that they advanced the price to \$7 for stove coal, not by reason of any present shortage in this market, but because they desired to prevant a few from monopolizing all the coal in the market and leaving those less Hyde Park is to be congratulated on the able to purchase in large quantities to go without. Certainly most people who have not wood lots at command would have pre ferred to pay \$7 per ton than not to have been able to buy at any price. But the poor will gladly welcome this reduction, and no loubt will realize when they come to cook For one entire week the Chinese Empire their Thanksgiving dinner on Nov. 29 that they have something to be thankful for, in that the fuel will not cost more than the food.

There is an old song which used to be rather popular which asserted that "Unele Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," but few people realize that he has now much land to be given away or otherwise disposed of, yet the Year Book of the rtment of Agriculture for 1898 says that in 25 States there are now 573,994,834 acres of Government land unappropriated and unreserved, while if Alaska and Hawaii are included there are 945,293,515 acres. This makes no account of what may acres. This makes no account of what may be on our new island possessions of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. There are 1,900,019,201 acres appropriated. and 145,121,885 reserved in all the States and territories, with 3559 acres in Alaska and 2,476,900 in Hawaii. The largest area unappropriated in one State is 11,567 206 acres in Montana, but there are 51,784,783 and Hawali are included, more than'12 acres From the character of the States which have the most we think it is not all level land, and we should prefer one of the abandoned farms of New England.

# Export Help.

There is an old saying which says, " ! you want a thing well done, do it yourself." done he hires some one to do it who knows how to do it properly. We think he is right. In these days almost every busines has its experts, men who have given years of study to it, and perhaps have adde what they learned then by later years of practical experience, until even those engaged in the same business look upon thos en as best qualified to do the work well

more than the professional business or the mechanical trades. The farmer who has been usually supposed. Secretary or even veterinarian would be apt to prove Wilson has been especially interested in the truth of the old saying in regard to law, ades of tobacco by a thorough knowledge and to abstain from illegal acts. Enough of

special study of some one branch of agri-The Department of Agriculture has im- culture, such, perhaps, as they felt the most

ording to the Khedivial Agricultural who have graduated from dairy schools,

much as 413,000,000 bushels.

The young man who has made a study of horticulture as a science is not infrequently called upon to give advice to those who have been for years engaged in the business, but who find problems arising that they have not hear called upon to describe the science and they will be about a third arising that they have not hear called upon to describe the science as a science is not increased. The other countries of North and South America will bring up the wheat crop of our said tive for quite a while on these ourse, the fat and 17 per cent. Of the and 17 per cent. One might live for quite a while on these ourse, the fat and 17 per cent. One might live for quite a while on these course, the fat and starch are fully and the western hemisphere to something like the property and the western hemisphere to something like the western hemisphere to something like to the western hemisphere to something like to those who have been for years engaged in the business, but who find problems arising that they have not hear called upon to give advice to those who have been for years engaged in the business, but who find problems arising that they have not been for years engaged.

Assays yield of wheat will be about a third the western hemisphere to something like th

the beautiful in music whe cannot afford to men, sons of farmers, or those who feel hear the best—to half fill Symphony Hall.

Another rehearsal of the orehestra at a more modest price would seem to be the practical solution, but if such a plan is ever knowledge of the many things which may

And the mission of an agricultural paper The national treasury is in a prosperous condition and holds at the present time \$451,477,407 in gold. In fact, the United States treasury now holds more gold than is controlled by any other government on and poultry keepers.

Because such a paper does this is the rescarth. France, which tormerly to an other governments in its gold hoard, now week by every man engaged in agricultural holds only \$444,657,764. Russia is third, with \$346,800,100. The Bank of England a few hours reading that which may have a compilation of ingenious theories, but of by the Government, the national banks, according to their latest reports to the and soil are as carefully studied as are the practical experience of the best sort, in component parts of foods and fertilizers

When we were young our means of adn.

They were like mariners who had sailed that this will only make it necessary for over unknown seas and arrived safely in them to increase the price of each to the port, but who had no chart to show their path or to point out the dangers they had dealers 25 cents a ton. Probably the miners do not get all of this advance, but that some of it must be divided among the operators and the transportation companies. a chart to him, to show both the sure way ators and the transportation companies. a chart to him, to show both the sure way Be that as it may, consumers in Boston and and the points of danger, and to fall to conthroughout New England will be thankful suit it and to profit by it is to invite disasexpert in any part of the business is the skilful pilot to whom the most experienced navigator mey look for help, and whose services are always worth their fee and may

M. P. AMES.

United States Dairy Products. Chief Henry E. Alvord of the dairy division of the Bareau of Animal Industry, in the department year book for 1890, makes the following estimates of the yearly out put of dairy products, and the value of the dairy industry generally:)
The cows in the United States were not

counted until 1840, but have since been enumerated for every decennial census. It has required from 23 to 27 cows to every 100 of When small and green, the nuts are pow ulation to keep the country supplied with milk, butter and cheese and provide for the export of dairy products. The export trade has fluctuated much, but has never exceeded the produce of 500,000 cows. With the that there is one mileh sow in the United States for every four persons. This makes the total number 'of cows about 12,500,000. They are unevenly distributed over the country, being largely concentrated in the being sold hot on the streets. Also, these great dairy States. Thus Iowa leads with nuts are dried and ground to flour, which 1,500,000 cows, followed by New York with may be kept for quite a while, and which, almost as many; then Illinois and Pennsylvania with about 1,000.000 each. The States having over 500,000 each are Wisconsin, An excellent soap is made from chestnuts, Ohio, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Ne-brasks and Indiana. Teras is studied with birds, and sometimes boiled and dipped in 700,000, but few of them are dairy animals, syrup for a conserve. There is a German The product of 11,000,000 cows is used for

000,000 gallons, an average of 380 gallons

This gives the grand total of the dairy products of the country a value of \$451-600,000. If to this be added the skimmilk, outtermilk and whey, at their proper feet ing value, and the calves dropped yearly, the annual aggregate value of the produce of the dairy cows exceeds \$500,000,000 Accepting these estimates as conservative, they show that the commercial importance of the dairying of the United States is such A friend says that if he wants a thing well as to command attention and justify all reanable provisions for guarding its interests.

# World's Wheat Yield.

A conservative estimate of the world's wheat this year is 2,500,000,000 bush Bulletin des Halles, a commercial daily paper published in l'aris, says that it will be slightly below this figure. Last year's yield of wheat was 2,625,440,040 bushe

Russis, which leads the European countries in the production of wheat, probably will have a slightly increased crop this year. It is estimated that Russia will have about 395,000,000 bushels this year, while last year the empire of the Czar had a total erop of 854,712,500. France will come next as to wheat and will lose fully 50,000 bushels in its total crop. Last season France had a fine crop of wheat, amounting to about 366,063,300 bushels; this year France will probably drop down to about 305,000,00 The United Kingdom is expected to lose considerably in wheat, the figures being

Spain is counted on doing much better than it did last year, however Spain will hundreds of young men who have made a probably almost double her wheat erop this year. The Paris paper claims that our former enemy will show a total crop of over 119,000,000 bushels, while last year Spain's rheat crop was something over 94,000,000. The total European crop of wheat in 1899

58,000,000 as compared with 69,000,000 last

a loss of 25,000,000 bushels in Europe alone.

The wheat crop in the United States is to more than 1,000,000 pounds. One may be almost as large as it was last year, when in California has two square miles plauted the figures were 543,419,550 bushels. This with almond trees. They don't do well year's yield will be within 30,000,000 bushess of the Rockies, and most of those we els of these figures. The United States will be able to export this year in wheat fully and Spain. The almond is mighty good 165,000,000 bushels, according to the estimates of experts. Most of this will go to

much as 413,000,000 bushels.

The Paris publication says that the pro able expertation of wheat this year will be from all countries about 444,100,050 bushels,

from all countries about 444,100,080 bushels, and the probable importation of wheat into all countries, 447,231,530 bushels. The difference is very small.

That the American farmer is to get the best of the whole deal is evident from the digures on exportation of wheat. It is not ticable that the total export from Europe is estimated at 168,559,380 bushels, while the exportation of wheat from the United States along is placed at nearly 168,000 000. alone is placed at nearly 165,000,000. There are no figures in the entire list that compare

#### Nuts as Pood.

Udele Sam has in his employ at the present time a corps of scientific experts whose business it is to study foods and to advice American housewives as to the most economical mode of filing the family market basket, cost and nourishment being ointly considered.

These dietetic sharps are anxious to persuade the people to eat more nuts, which, while approaching the grains in food value, are decidedly cheap, or, in the case of some kinds, would soon become so if attention was paid to cultivating them. In cation in such matters were limited to the European countries, particularly France observing of the methods of the best and Italy, chestants and other such tree farmers around us, in naturally a small seeds are consumed in immense quantities section of the country, or the study of by the masses of the population, largely products as they were exhibited at the because they are inexpensive, and there County Fair, at which we often failed to is no reason why they should be looked learn anything of how they were produced. upon in the United States merely as a lux-Even when we saw the exhibitors they ury for occasional use. During the year could not themselves tell the source of their 1899 we imported 9,957,527 pounds of almonds, valued at \$1,222,587, as well as \$625,789 worth of coccanuts, and \$879,166 are raising these walnuts on a great scale that there is more inquiry for American worth of various other nuts.

Thus it appears that even the nuts we do them being in bearing now. Naturally they may keep well and not turn raneld. Firsts plenty at 19 to 20 cents for North-Porto Rico will furnish large quantities of On Staten Island, English walnuts are ern and 18 to 19 to 20 cents for Western. Easteccanuts for use in the United States, where the demand for the fruit is steadily

Dried and shredded eccoanut is a very important article of commerce, and a vast amount of it is already used in this country. The meet of the fresh fruit is both palatable and nutritious, while the milk, iced, is a most delicious drink. Grated, the meat enters into the composition of the famous East India condiment, curry, while from the oil is made a beautiful butter which is finding its way to the tables of the When small and green, the nuts are powdered for medicinal use, being mixed with the oil of the ripe nut for a healing ointment. The milk contains about half as much fat as cow's milk.

Chestnuts are cultivated on a great scale in Europe, particularly in France, where the chief morning dish for a large part of the working classes is a preparation made by steaming the shelled nuts and cooking them with with milk and salt, the mixture being sold hot on the streets. Also, these nuts are dried and ground to flour, which when mixed with water, and baked in thin sheets, affords a sweet and nutritious cake. dish of sheetnute baked with raising, and by the well-to-10 they are util sed for various simply mixed with water, are cooked between hot stones.

Experiments made by the Government

experts point to the conclusion that note. enerally speaking, are not indige despite the popular impression to the contrary. They are apt to be munched at odd hours and on top of hearty meals, when the digestive organs have already been sufficiently taxed, and in this way they have acquired an undeserved reputation for un-wholesomeness. Most nuts contain very little water, much fat and only a small perage of starch, but to this rule the ch nut is a notable exception, being nearly one-half water and about 48 per cent. starch, with less than seven per cent. of fat.

Enormous quantities of pecan nuts are now used in this country, though chiefly by ioners. This is a species of hickory out, native to this continent, and not found anywhere else in the world. The finest pecans come from Louisiana, though the bulk of the crop is produced in Texas. They are shipped to New York by the carload, and are there "shucked" by ingenious machines which separate the kernels from the shells in the neatest way i aginable, preserving the former entire. The "meats" sell for from 30 to 50 cents a pound, and one firm disposes of no less than 100,000 pounds of them per annum. Pecan oil makes a very good table oil, and as a lubricant it is used by clockmakers and gunsmiths. It is a fine illuminant, the kernel being so rich in oil that it will burn for a few moments brightly when lighted with a match. Thousands of acres of pecan trees are already under cultivation in the Gulf St and it is said that an orebard will yield a fortune and a big income for anybody who has patience to wait 10 years until the trees come into full bearing. One full-grown tree will yield two barrels of nuts each season, which will fetch \$15 a barrel at

Almonds, while recognized only as a luxmore than 1,000,000 pounds. One man out food, containing as it does 21 per cent of "protein," which is the stuff that goes to Europe, which will undoubtedly import as make blood and muscle, together with 56 per cent. of fat and 17 per cent. of starch.

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out in California, last year's output of that butter in London. Fresh extra Northern State being 8,000,000 pounds. They ought creamery in tubs does not go above 22 of olive oil consumed in that country. A ladies at 14 to 15 cents are hard to sell. large variety with little meat is prized for The receipts of butter at Boston for the its beautiful shells, which are utilized for week were 17,081 tube and 19,073 boxes, a glove boxes.

they would grow well in the Paget Sound region, and it has been proposed to culti-vate there a valuable species recently corresponding week last year. From New found wild in Washington, which, though a tree, is so slender as to run along the Montreal 5660 packages, a tree, is so slender as to run mong the ground like a vine, each pod containing two nuts instead of the usual one. In parts of pany gives the following statement for the nuts instead of the usual one. In parts of pany gives the following statement for the week: Taken in 1520 tubs, out 6454 tubs, against 113,977 tubs same which is used for making bread, and a valuable oil, of which they contain 65 per cent., is expressed from them. Along the Black ports a stock of 19,703 tube against 8931 last Sea shore of Asiatic Turkey the culture of year, and with these added the total stock hazelnuts is most important, the produc-tion in the neighborhood of Trebizond

amounting to 40,000,000 pounds per annum. Efforts are being made, through cultiva-tion, to increase the size of various native American nuts, and notable success in this and the chestnut. A new kind of black wa freak nut is being tried in cultivation, and it may prove valuable some day.

already been tried successfully. The det they we mand for it is shown by the fact that we given as a reminder. imported about \$250,000 worth of the nuts last year. Already the pistachio, which is utilized considerably by confeconers, is produced widely though not extensively in the Southern States and in California. The kernel is greenish, and has a peculiar flavor. It is a native of Syria, and has long been cultivated in southern Europe, whence comes the bulk of the produet brought to this country.

Butternuts, which are most plentiful in the Ohio River basin, have not the vogue they deserve. They are prolific, single trees often yielding 15 or 20 bashels good many of them are picked half ripe and ickled. Also to be recommended are the pine nuts" which are a wild crop on the Pacific slope, as well as in Colorado and New Mexico, much of them being harvested by Indians, who roast the cones until they open and release the kernels. Some varieties of these nuts are well adapted for Peanuts cannot be omitted from a discus sion of the food value of nuts, although in

reality they are not nuts at all, but a kind of pea. The Government experts find that a quart of peanuts contains as much e-making stuff as a pound of rump steak, though costing only one-third the price. The peanut is the cheapest of all foods relatively to the amount of nutriment it contains, having 49 per cent. of fat and 29 per cent. of protein. The oil, which is one-half the weight of the kernel, is sweet and palatable, and is widely used erop of wheat in Europe this year is estimated at 1,475,036,460 bushels. This will be nearly 10,000,000 pounds of them in 1899, a loss of 28,000 000 bushels. Encore class and in the manufacture of 28,000 000 bushels in Encore class and in the manufacture of 28,000 000 bushels in Encore class. and added to bread, peanute make a de-licious stuffing for ducks, and they are otherwise utilized in the composition of like dried pen soup), jumbles, griddle enkes muffins and waters. Peanut butter is iready a well-known article, and a pos grade of the kernels is converted into "burnt almonds" and peanut candy.— Rene Bache, in Boston Transcript.

There is but little doing in the butter market as buyers take only small lots for immediate use. Strictly fancy lots keep

eat are largely brought from abroad, though not to be called Eog!ish walnuts, because call of them might be produced very casily in this country. It will not be long before all of the coconnuts we consume are grown on our own land, inasmuch as many plantstions of them have been set out in Jupiter's accountry. By they are really derived from Persia, the original home of the peach and aprice. The ancient Romans knew them and called them "Jupiter's accountry," but 22½ cents for extra Western, with extra plantstions of them have been set out in the called them "Jupiter's accountry," but 22½ cents for extra Western, with extra plantstions of them have been set out in the called them "Jupiter's accountry," but 22½ cents for extra Western, with extra plantations of them have been set out in they did not reach England until the dairy at 20 and fair to good at 17 to 19 cents. Florida within the last few years, and middle of the 16th century. The nuts are Prints sell slowly at 221 cents for extra ter. A neglect to do so does not show wisdom, but folly and foolhardiness. The already there are 250,000 of the growing dried in the sun, or by artificial heats is the expert in any part of the business is the trees in that State, about 10 per cent. of the business is the vision of the business in the vision of the business is the vis grown for pickling and catsup, being picked ern creamery 18 to 20 cents, and seconds 17 green for those purposes. Chopped fine to 18 cents. Dairy dull at 19 cents for extra, and mashed, the ripe kernels make delicious 18 to 18 for firsts, and 16 to 17 for sandwiches. One hundred pounds of them seconds. June creamery is offering freely yield 18 pounds of oil, and it is said that at 20% to 21 cents, and there is a good dehalf the vegetable oil used in France is mand, as also for renovated at 17 to 19 walnut oil—three times the entire quantity cents. Imitations from 15 to 16 cent sand

total weight of 801,614 pounds. This in-Hazanuts, otherwise called fiberts, are cludes 36,600 pounds in transit for export, not much used in this country, but in and with the latter left out the net total is England they are widely cultivated, the 764,814 pounds against 849,205 pounds for county of Kent alone producing 100,000 previous week and 731,624 pounds for tons of them per annum. It is thought that

The export of butter from Boston for the

time last year. The Eastern Company re is 165,292 tubs, against 122,908 tubs same time last year, an increase for this year of 42,384 tubs.

Scrotula in the blood shows itself scorer or later in swellings, scree, cruptions. But Hood's Sarsapa rilla completely cures it.

The catti with to F 12@a 427 8h st hom will 427 8h sas iron 665 On the catt stea W. St hos for 171 S way

ing is sust rang were head head rang \$12 stre coad At I trad \$100 hors nati West the 70 h 450

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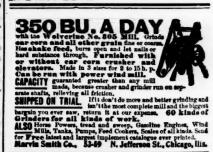
agrees in Montans, outs there are on, 100,000,000, agrees in Arisona, 61,388,809 in Nevada, 54.

The pity of it, if innocent men have been so hanged by unjust imprisonment!

Among all the characters in all the books

Among the Apennines fit cakes of the flour, the total pounds being 1,430,000,000,000, the well-to-30 they are util zed for various side dishes esteemed as luxuries. In Italy variable freak, one-half of the shell being product of 1,000,000 cows is used for cheese; they are substituted for corn meal in a kind of pounds per cow. The product of 5,600,000 cows is sold dishes esteemed as luxuries. In Italy variable freak, one-half of the shell being of pounds per cow. The product of 1,000,000 cows is sold dishes esteemed as luxuries. In Italy variable freak, one-half of the shell being of pounds per cow. The product of 5,600,000 cows is sold dishes esteemed as luxuries. In Italy variable freak, one-half of the shell being of pounds per cow. The product of 1,000,000 cows is sold dishes esteemed as luxuries. In Italy variable freak, one-half of the shell being of pounds per cow. The product of 1,000,000 cows is sold dishes esteemed as luxuries. In Italy variable freak, one-half of the shell being of pounds per cow. The pounds of 1,000,000 cows is OF VALUE TO BORSEMEN -Do you turn your two compartments so that it is almost im- to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caust possible to get the kernels out whole—a point which militates against the useful-ness of the nut for market purposes. The successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care t may prove valuable some day.

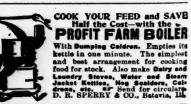
or attention, but does its work well and at a
There is no reason why the Brazil nut time when the horse is having a rest. Of course should not be extensively grown in the it can be used with equal success while borses United States, where its cultivation has are in the stable, but many people in turning already been tried successfully. The det



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largely in Wind Mills, Tanks and all kinds of Hand and Power Pumps. SMITH & THAYER COMPANY, 236 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

## MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Nov. 7, 1900. Amount of Stock at Market. Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals

This week, 4845 15,979 75 31,787 1844 (asi week, 3663 10 259 150 17,45 9 1879 Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Values on Notestand Values of Notestand Values of Notestands on total weight of Inde. tailow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; third quality \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00 \$7.75; some of the poorest, bulls stc., \$3.00@5.76. Western steers 5½@64.6., i.w. Ows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@5.35; extra, \$40.348; fancy mileh cows, \$50@65; firrow and dr., \$19@25.

\*\*Stores.—7 hin young cattle for farmers: year-lings, \$10.20; two-year-olds, \$14@50; three-year-lings, \$10.20; two-year-olds, \$14.20; three-year-lings, \$10.20; two-year-olds, \$14.20; three-year-lings, \$10.20; two-year-olds, \$14.20; three-year-lings, \$10.20; three-year-lings, \$10.20;

ings, \$10\(\frac{2}{2}\) i wo-year-olds, \$14\(\frac{2}{2}\)0; three-year-olds, \$22\(\frac{2}{4}\)0, sheep.—Per pound, live weight, \$2\(\frac{2}{4}\)0, sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$5\(\frac{2}{4}\)4 c; lambs, \$4\(\frac{2}{2}\)50\(\frac{2}{4}\)4 c; lambs, \$4\(\frac{2}{2}\)50\(\frac{2}{4}\)4 c; lambs, \$4\(\frac{2}{2}\)50\(\frac{2}{4}\)4 c, live weight; shotes, wholesale, ...: retail, \$1.50\(\frac{2}{2}\)6.50; country dressed hogs, \$6\(\frac{2}{2}\)6\(\frac{2}{4}\)6.

Teal Calves. -3 14 25% c P B. Hides.-Brighton, 827c & tb; country lots. uelf Skins. - 80c@\$1.25. Dairy skins, 40@ Tallow.-Brighton, 4250 P b; country lots, 222 40.

Pelts -65c@\$1.25. Lamb skins -30@40c. Shearlings-10@20c.

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses, Watertown 2232 15,487 11,509 1294 290 1191610 2613 492 20,278 550 120 Cattle. Sheep Cattle. Sheen.

P A Berry Libby Bros Wardwell & Mc-Uanada At Watertown JA Hathaway 410 Gordon & Ironsides 424 Rice & Whaley 233 At NE 49 71 & Weel Tracy & Cobb Thompson & 12 155 M D Holt & Son 11 47 300 NEDM&W Co 8325
20
Massachusetts.
25
At Watertown Harris & Fellows
F L Howe
D G Lougee
J S P Jones Vermont.

At Watertown.
Carr & Williamson 17
Fred Savage 45
N H Woodward 25
P Rice 9
C W Dodge 22

Vermont.

At Western

At Brighten.
Morris Beef Co 952
Swift & Co 1037
W H Monroe 20
St Learned 17
Sturtevant & Haley 85
At N = D a & W

At N & D . M & W Co 1575

Co W A Ricker 150 2800 W Farnham 20 300 Rice & Whaley 184

Ryan 18 190 G A Sawyer 17 230

M Kicker 15 125 J A Hatha
W Pitkins 8 100 W Ryan 281

Expert Traffic.

NEDM&W

The week's business has been quite heavy in cattle when compared with the pre-lous week, with a steady English market from last Tuesday to Friday at 11½ @12½ c d w. at Liverp 10 and 12 @13 at London, with sheep at 12@13 c d w. As the English market is not heavily stocked with home bred cattle, it is likely that present prices will be sustained. Boston shipped 3270 cattle, 427 sheep and 15 horses. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Kansas for Liverpool, 424 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides. On steamer Bohemian for Liverpool, 665 cattle by Swift & Co., 15 horses by E Snow. On steamer Sylvania for Liverpool, 474 cattle by Morris Beef Company 125 State and 250 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Columbian for London, Morris Beef Comprny 350 cattle, and 250 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Barrowmore for London, 370 cattle by W. W. Brauer & Co. 194 State and 235 Canada sheep by Rice & Whaley. On steamer Ontario for London, 231 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 71 State and 160 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway.

were in single and double hitch. ~old fully 75 head. At Welch & Hall's sale stable sold 100 head, from West and Massachusetts. The long range \$20@250; some of the nearby horses at \$125@150 : At A. W. Davi's Northampton. street sale stable quite a fair business in speed, coach, family and saddle horses, (at \$100@475 At Russell & Drew's sale stable a good retail trade for busines's horses of 1100@1500 his at \$100.0475, including Western and Massachusetts horses. At Meyer, Abrams & Co's international horse exchange market improving Sold Western at \$100@200. Sold horses to go into the woods \$50@100 At Moses Coleman & Sons 70 head disposed of, at \$20@150; speed \$250@ 450.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900. A little more activity in the market for beef cattle, and for sood grades there was a stronger feeling. The supply was not heavy, which was probably the prime cause of the improvement. O. H. Forbush sold beef cows from 234 @344c, as to quality. W F. Wallace sold 2 oxen, of 2630 bs, at 4c; 2 cows, 244@242c; 1 bull, of 1080 bs, at 3c. J A. Hathaway sold 10 steers of 1500 bs at 54c; 10 steers, of 1480 bs, at 5c; 25, of 1476 bs, at 542c.

Milch Cows. Dealers were anxious to start their cows for righton, Prices range steady for the better lass of cows

Fat Hogs. eady in price as compared with last week. tern at 5@514c, l. w. Local hogs 6@614c,

Steady price when compared with last week. The demand fair. H. A. Wilcox 22 calves, 2720 lbs, at 5%c. W. F. Wallace, 31 calves, of 4020 lbs, 100 calves, 12,300 fbs, at 5%c. Live Pontiry

Large supply at 9@10c for mixed lots by the Dreves of Veal Culves

Maine—P. A. Berry, 15; Libby Bros., 65; Wardwell & McIntire 38; Tracy & Cobb, 26; Thompson & Hanson, 20; M. D. Holt & Son, 20; F. W. Hill. 2; Harris & Fellows, 80; F. L. New Hampshire—A. F. Jones, 75. C. JA. Rastman, 9; H. B. Moulton & Co., 60; H. A. Wilcox, 38; Breck & Wood, 45; W. F. Wallace, 150.1, Vermont—Carr & Williamson, 20; Fred Savage, 85; H. N. Jenne, 15; N. H. Woodward, 5; H. B. Combs, 25; W. A. Ricker 200; M. G. Flanders, 125; W. A. Ricker 200; M. G. Flanders, 125; W. A. Farnham 60; J. Rysn, 160; F. S. Atwood, 40. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 190; W. A. Bardwell 21; O. H. Forbush, 2; M. Connors, 14; Scattering 150; H. A. Gilmore, 27; D. A. Walker, 2; T. Moroney, 11.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 2613 cattle, 429; sheep, 20,278 hogs, 560 calves, 120 horses. From West, 2111 cattle, 20,200 hogs, 120 horses. Maine, 264 cattle, 455 sheep, 5 hogs, 279 calves. New

# BULL FOR SALE.

butter; Dam, Conan of H. F., 15 pounds 10 ounces, second calf, first prize yearling, N E Fair, '98, by Hood Farm Pogis. Address HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

Hampshire, 13 cattle. Massachusetts, \$25 cattle. 37 sheep, 73 hogs, 271 calves.

Tuesday—Not a heavy supply of live stock from New Eagland, it being election day, but the light run this week will be made up next. The market for beef cattle was a shade stronger with a quicker movement. Butchers did not stop to quibble on prices, as they sometimes do. The weighing at the scales was much quicker, and prices strong as last quoted. A. O. Foss sold 11 beef cows, of 10,830 hs, at \$3.17 per cwt. T. oroney, 2 cows, at 566 hs each at 214c J. P. J. ones sold 2 steers, of 1650 hs, at \$67 D. G. Lougee sold 21 steers, 700@800 hs, at 234c; 4,0xen, av 1400 hs, at 22 c; 1 buil, of 1200 hs, at 34c; 4 beef cows, 900 hs at 34c; 10 helfers, 700 hs, at 34c.

Milch Cows.

Less milch cows upon the market The Maine supply was remarkably light. Speculators were buying more freely of the better grades and looking for a good Weddesday trade. Prices rule steady, and the movement was easier. Thompson & Hanson sold three of their bes at \$40@50; 1 fancy springer, [315. Tracy & Cobb, 3 extra cows at \$40 each. F. L. Howe sold 2 milch cows at \$45 each; 1 at \$40. Libby Bros. sold milch cows at \$30@52. J. S. P. Jones sold 1 springer, \$35. Yeal Calves.

A clearance was early effected at steady prices F. L. Howelsold 10 calves of 160 fbs, at 5% c. Tracy & Cobb, 18 calves 110 fbs, at 5% c. Thompson & Hanson, 20 calves, 125 fbs at 5% c. Late Arrivale and Sales.

Store Pigs. A light run and moderate sales Small pigs \$1.50@2.50. Shotes, \$3.50@5.50.

Boston Produce Market.

Northern and Eastern—
Spring ducks.
Green geese.
Chickens, choice roasting, spring.
Chickens, fair to good
Fowls, extra choice.
Pigeons, tame \$\psi\$ doz.
Western frozen—
Turkeys, choice
Turkeys, choice
Chickens, choice, large.

"broilers.
Chickens, medium
Ducks. 

 Western frozen—
 12@

 Turkeys, choice
 10@11

 Chickens, choice, large
 10@11

 broilers
 12@13

 Chickens, medium
 8@9

 Ducks
 5@8

 Geese
 10@

 Fowls, good to choice
 8½@10

 Old Cocks
 7@

Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below inclu 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. 

Creamery, eastern.
Dairy, Vt. extra....
Dairy N. Y. extra....
Dairy N. Y. and Vt. firsts...
Dairy N. Y. and Vt. seconds...
West imitation creamery, small tubs 

Horse Business.

Receipts are light from the West, but there are a good many horses from Massachusetts put upon the market As a whole, the market during the past week has improved and prices well sustained At L. H. Brockway's sale stable the range in prices on Western was \$90@225 Seles were in single and double hitch. Fold fully 75 head. At Welch & Hall's sale stable and Messachusetts put western, fair to good.

Green Vegetables Beets, # bush.
Cabbage, new, # bb!.
Carrots, new, # bush.
Lettuce, # box.
Cucumbers, # hun.
Onions, native, # bu.
Parsley, # bu.
Radishes, # box.

Domestic Green Fruit. Apples, P bbl Gravenstein..... Western at Joseph Houses.

Supply at market considerable, and the quality varied from fair to good with some inferior flocks on sale. Top lambs, 5½ 25% c down to ordinary sheep at 2¢ ½ th to 2½ c F. D F. Baker sold 137 sheep, of 10,000 fbs, at 2c. H. A. Wilcox, 100 sheep, of 7220 fbs at 3½ c. W. F. Wallace, 45 lambs, of 2980 fbs, at 4½ c; 35 of 2340 fbs, at 4½ c

Veal Calves.

Weak.

Steers and cows all weights.

Hides, south, light green salted.

"" salted...

"" salted...

"" salted... ## Pippin 1 000
### Harvey 1 500
### King 2 000
### Grapes, ### basket, Catawba 96
### " " Niagara 88
### " " Ooncord 86

Deacon and dairy skins

Lambekins each, country

Country Pelts, each. Dried Apples. 

Grass Seeds. Timothy, P bu, Western...... 

BULL FOR SALE.

Jersey, solid color, dropped Feb. 6, 1900,
by Torouod, 3 in list, full brother of Sophia
Hudson, 11496 pounds 2 ounces milk in
10 months, testing 716 pounds 14 ounces
butter; Dam. Conan of H. F. 18 pounds 10.

Lima beans, dried P. B. Hay and Straw.

Straw prime rye... Straw, oat, per ton. Straw tangled rye

Flour and Grain. Flour.—The market quoted higher. Spring patents, \$4 30,25 25. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 25@3 75. Winter patents, \$4 00,24 60. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 65@4 25.

Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 94296 p bag, and \$2 05 22 10 p bbi; granulated \$3 5022 60 p bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 35@4 50 \$ bbl.

Out Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 55@3 70 \$> bbl for rolled, and \$3 95@4 10 for cut and ground.

Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3 10@ 3 76 \$> bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market higher. No 2 yellow, spot, 47c. Steamer yellow, new, 47c. No. 3 yellow, 46c.

Milifeed.—The market is steady for all kinds Middling sacked, \$18 50@19 50.
Bran, spring, \$16 50@16 75.
Bran, winter, \$17 50@17 75.
Red Dog, \$20 00.
Mixed feed, \$18 50@19 50.
Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 00@25 25. Malt.—The market is steady with trade rulin State grades, 6-rowed, 65@70c. State, 2 rowed, 60@65c. Western grades, 65@70c.

Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher a 50276c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42257c for No. 2 8-rowed State, Feed barley, 44248c.

Eye.—Quiet, \$3 1023 75 P bbl.

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan.....

they might underdrain the farms with tile, it was made a rule that all tile should be placed four feet deep. This was not, as might be supposed, to escape danger from frost, but they had found by careful seets that a tile four feet deep would begin to draw out the water from the jeel much quietter, and would discharge its water sooner than one nearer the surface. This was proven by laying tile alternately at different depths. It at such denths that the water has presure by laying the alterance was discount depths. As a street depths that the water has presure enough to force its way through the porous tile. Of course when laid to take away the water from a spring a lose depth may do, but in this elima's we think it would be safer in winter to have the pipes a good depth. We have had from pipes freeze and break when laid three feet deep, and they would do it almost any winter if the water was not allowed to run steadily in sold nights to at to keep it in motion. Then, too, many roos are liable to follow the pipe, and if they cannot get into it and choke it they will so crowd it se to break it.

The game law exacted by the Legislature of Oilo last winter, after providing for a close time for game animals and birds, as such laws usually d, makes an exception stating that rabbits and squirrels found injuring any grain, fruit trees strubbery or vegetables can be killed by the owner of them on his own farm, and also contains the following warr, can tible provided. Which we the following very sensible provision, which we commend to the attention of the Legislatures of other States, as a good example for some of them other States, as a good example for some of them to follow when they assemble this winter. "Whoever, without having first received written primission from the owner, his agent, or person hiving the control of any lands, pond, lake or other private waters, except waters claimed by riparian right of ownership of adjacent lands, hunts upon the same or shoots, shoots at, kills or pursues with intest to kill or expiters, any bird, wild animal, fowl or game of any kind, or fowl, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon couvie in thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 or more than \$15 for first offense. and upon course in the rest and the man had not the stand so more than \$15 for first offence, and stand committed until fine and costs are paid. For second offence committed within a year the same penalties."

most of the usual farm erope, it seems and to be suitable for clover. Either the seed would fail to eather or the plants would fail analy these would be a good erop of clover growing, so wn with seed from the same bag and under the same conditions of season. When we first noticed this, we saw that the farmers who had used wood ashes on their fields had no trouble in growing clover, and that in pastures were often bunched. where bushes had been eut and burned, there were often bushes of elever, most frequently of white elever, that came in and remained until they were killed out by being fed too elevely. This led us to believe the elever would be benefited by the use of wood ashes or any form of potash. Then we noticed that farmers who used a commercial tertilizer is addition to their manure had no trouble in growing elever. Cater studies showed us that lime formed clover. Later studies showed us that lime formed ajeonsiderable part of both asker and the super phosphates, and thus we do not hesitate to ad-

vise any one to apply lime where they wish to grow clover, and to use sold phosphate and muriate of potach when they sow the seed, or as topdresseing afterward. We think these are a sure remedy for clover-sick soil.

Some we wrote of cross breeding we promised to say something about grading up a moagret herd or flock by the use of a pure-bred male upon females which seemed to be a mixture of several breeds, no one predominating. When the females are well relected, that is, such as are likely to be good mothers, which are good producers of mike or eggs, what is called the prepotency of the males, the ability to reproduce the traits of his ancestory, will fix those upon his officially, and the half that he contributes to them will be their predominant trait. Using upon them another male of the same breed intensines this, and the process may be repeated until there is a high grade scarcely to be distinguished from the pure bred, and perhaps no more failures, or cases of reversion to some of the other breeds, than will be found among pure breed, and they are more fiv quently the result of same mismanagement of the mother or the young than a fault of the system. We have seen herds and flocks steadily improve under this plan, while we have seen them grow poorer after the first cross when it was made between two breeds and the better the animal from which such crosses are made the faster the deterioration after the first cross, because the stronger tree struggle between the traits of opposing bloods.

Winter is coming goon, and the farmer should with a live stolling at the cross of the former there are 1048 patents granted—the latter there are 1048 paten

Winter is coming soon, and the farmer chould rejoice, not because it will be a season of rest, but because it will give him an opportunity to do so many things that he has neglected in the hurry of planting, cultivating and harvesting. We tear that we should not make a success of farming if we were in a region of perpetual summer. We should hinder our work by trying to do too much, and leaving undone the work that should be done. There are many little things for which there seems to be no great haste. They can be done at any time, and that means that they are never done, or done in great haste when they reach the point where to work out of doors in putting we used the days when it was not suitable weather to work out of doors in putting all tools and machinery in good condition, including farm wagens and carte, and they were painted, it they needed it, which most of them did even after one year's use. The work might not have been done very artistically, but the paint served to rroteet the wood from the weather. Then harnesses were cleaned mended and ciled, and repairs made on gates, fences, ejc., while during the pleasant days manure was drawn out, and the summer wood brought home. All this so helred when the spring work began that if we desired to go on a farm again we should much prefer to take it in November than March,

And the second s

FOR MAND USE. and the only practical automatic feed on the warket. We manufacture nine différent sizes, ranging in price from \$6.76 to \$39.50. 8 and on trial. Send for eatsings. STANDARD BONE ! UTTER COMPANY.

HATCH with the perfect, sell regulating, lowes priced first class hatcher—th **EXCELSIOR** Incubator Hatches the largest per cent. fertile eggs at the lowest cost.





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Lationary or Locusotive
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"PRER'S BOILING"- Greatly Revised. Soiling, Soiling Crops and Ensidage, Barn, Stable and Sile Construction."

BY FRANK SHERMAN PREB.

works easily, throws a steady stream does not drip or freeze. It is built to last and hence is a valuable purchase We also sell Wind Mills, Tanks and

Gas Engines, besides all Water Sup-

Patented Devices for the Parm. WANTED-Single man to deliver milk; must be a good milker and of good habits. The files of the United States Patent THEO. A. STANLEY, New British, Ot. Office show some very interesting figures in connection with inventions which have been granted for various devices for use on

proceeds to plowing up the land and he is confronted with 11,174 kinds of plows to Bees in first-class condition in L. Hives, choose from. The land then is gone over with a harrow—the class of harrows and west conserville, alternations. O. H. PERRY, with a harrow—the class of harrows and and a dairy established; for the former there are 1043 patents granted—the laster land, healthy town, special attractions. E. 4854 For a water supply, 1701 windmill BAYMOND, Box 3364 Boston. Winter is coming soon, and the farmer should there are 1043 patents granted—the latter spote, not because it will be a season of rest, 4854 For a water supply, 1701 windmill

YEARLING White Wyandottes, Buff and Barred Bocks, Rhode Island Reds, A few more cockerels. Light Brahum cockerels, heavy laying stock Barrain sale to close out surplus. Frize-winning strains. ELMSIDE FARM, Hancock, N. H. PEGISTERED Shropshire ewes and ram lambs, by \$10 to \$13; eboleo-bred Bronse turkeys, hens, \$4; 10ms, \$5 to \$6; farm-bred White Wyandottes, \$1 to \$5. WILLIA #8 & LORD, Shonington, Ut.

A FEW choice Poland China pige, registered stock also Light Brahma cookerels. C. H.

FOR SALE—Pair Morgan horses, five and six. BO X 888, Usaremont, N. H. DEDIGREED Beigian Hare Does for sain. Bread-itide animals will make money for you the year aron-d. Red Rebutty. BHERMAN, 221 Arlington Ut., Wollaston, Mass.

CIDER BARRELS for Sele—100 liquor berrels in lots to suit, \$1.50 f. o. b., on receipt of price. E. J. GIL WORE 36 Joy street, E. Somerville, Mass. TUMP jaw, its cause and its erre: a thorough practical. Illustrated treatise free on request FLEMING BROS., Chemists, Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

InCOLN rams, Victoria and Essex pigs. Sen for catalogue. E. P. OLIVER, Fiint, Mich.

100 Belgian bares for sale. F. D. HAHNEN-WANTED—A first-close Dairymus; one who thor-orgally understands the handling and bottling of milk, operating sperators, Babco: k medine and making butter. Waves \$80 per month, board and washine. Beply, with references. AVERILL & UREHORY, Syracuse, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—As Manager or Puperin-tendent, by a single man, who thoroughly understands farming, dairring, butter making, bread-ing, feeding, care of a cok, poultry husbandry, in-onbators and brooters, gardening, fivers and vecesables (outdoors and under glass), bee hus-bandry, the use of farm machinery and steam power, etc. Adress BOX 100, Hillshoro, N. G.

WANTED-Married Man for general farm work Must be scrictly sober, and a good miker. Pay, \$30 por month; also house and garden. C. P. STEVENS. Normansville, Albany Co., N. Y. TAMWORTH sows cheap, if taken at once CLYDE HAMMOND, Oresco, Ia.

MALTESE goats: circular gives particulars. B. VANSAUS, Vanzaub, Tex. A NGORA goats, also Mer'no rams. W. G. HUGHE; CO., Hastings, Tex. GREAT bargains in English Berkshires. J. B. MARTIN, Atwood Ill.

REGISTERED Duroc Jersey hoge. J. E HAYNES, A FEW choice Poland Chica pigs, registered stock, also Light Brahma cockerels. C. H. MILLER, Lee, N. H.

NOX HOUND pups, three months old, also one good Forbound for sale cheap. FRED A. OUSHING, lew Ipswich, N. H. WANTED—Capsbie, trustworthy, experi-eaced young man to run mik route. Bel-treness. E. L. SADD, Wapping, Ct.

SMITH & THAYER COMPANY,
236 CONGRESS ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED—Graduate of Veterinary College
-a young, single man, not straid of
work—to take charge of horses and make himelf useful on a breeding farm. Address
GOUGHAORES STUD, Styn Mawr, Pa.

T WO farm hands wanted; must be clean, quick milkers and understand ordinary farm work; state age, nationality and wages wanted, GEO. D. SFEAGUE, Granby, Mass.

WANTED—Young man to learn the milk business from hay-mow to consumer no liquor or tobacco. THE EVAMS DAIRY, Telepance 371-3, Providence, B. L.

W I want a number of farm managers, dairy-men and popitrymen; good wages; must be reliable. THE EUBAL SCIENCE AGENCY, Durbam, N. H.

SCOTOH Collies, all ages. Registered, trained breeding stock. Testimonials. Five to five dollars. If you mean business, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany. Vt.

WATTED—Farmer and Wife, on a small Horse Farm in Pannsylvania; a Parmer who understants breeding mares and care of stallion and outsithe managing of employees, and n vi afraid of work bimedi; wife qualified for her part. To the suitable Man and Wife an unusual opening presents itself, Establishment first class throughout. Address T. A. WILSON, Care Point Stock Favm, Ephratah, Pa.

O TOTOE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, stody plants will be sent or.. Price, \$4 per 'housand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmouth, B. I.

OATS, all about them. Send for illustrated circular. WALNUT RIDGE PARMS, Box 2028. Boston.

HINE Golden and Sliver Wrandotte stock and eggs. Broeder over '15 years. F. S. TENNEY, Box M. Peterboro, N. H.

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirt-at-law, next of kin creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of RUFUS A R. BENSON, late of Somerville in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHERKAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Emma J. Benson of Somerville in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said (County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of November A. D 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the? petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. PROBATE COURT.

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

At a Probate Court holden in Cambridge in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand I ine h ndred

N the petition of ANTONIO FRANCISCO CHIRIACO of Newton, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of Thomas Francis Green, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made:

IT IS DECREED that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Thomas Francis Green, which name he rhall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, 3 newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

CHARLES J. McINTIRE,
Judge of Probate Court. MIDDLESEX, 88. CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Judge of Probate Court.

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of HANNAH GUSTINA HALL, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased intestate.

HEREAS, estition has been presented to said Count to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deces sed to Wi liam C. Hall of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex on the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week. For three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUBETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J MCINTIE, Esq., First Judge of said Court, this seventh day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

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#### OUR HOMES.

Our Brother's Keeper.

Among the disciplinary forces of life, which mould the mind and the heart to neness and delicacy of perception, there is none more potent than the influence of other personalities and mentalities upon our own. We are invariably uplifted and inspired by contact with those whose lives are attaned to an exalted mental and moral lard, and when to this is added sweetes of spirit and graciousness, the power of such is well nigh absolute. Almost insensibly we find ourselves yielding to the spell of their influence, and struggling to throw off the spathy or timidity which has bound us, that we may rice to a similar plane of unassuming ability and usefulness

In like measure, too, we are affected by the companionship of the gross and the sordid. It we are not made perceptibly worse, or even if our souls revolt against their practices and their low range of thought, in spite of our best efforts our outlook upon our fellow creatures becomes disordered and distorted. The scandals to which we listen, the startling revelations me impressions we receive and unwholese ange our kindly estimates of others, even if we are not otherwise injured or debased.

While no one is wholly responsible for the mental or moral dyspepsia of others, it is at least incumbent on all of us that our as direct own vision be kept clear, so that our own personal influence shall be al ways same and helpful. If, as is thought by some, there is no such thing as evil, what is known by that name being only a perversion of good, why should we flaunt the demoralizing image in the faces of all who are associate with us? Better, far, that our effort should always be enlisted upon the side of health, moral and mental, as well as physical There is no one human being but some other is to a degree influenced by contact

Illness of body is never regarded as other than an abnormal condition. Likewise, all that is mentally and morally unsound should be included in the same category. and receive the same restorative treatment We are, indeed, our brother's keeper, to the extent that we maintain toward him the shortcomings to our own undoing.

It would be interesting to know to how great an extent the disciplining influence of mind upon mind is responsible for success and failure in life. It is doubtless greater than we real z. Volumes might be written upon the friendships which have been determining factors in the lives of earth's greatest men and womer. There are few blographies in which such friends do not appear, who have inspired and encouraged when others scoffed, or, worse, were wholly indifferent. Pages upon pages, too, might be filled with dark characters, symbolizing the effect of unhealthy associations upon the lives whose failures are conspicuous. Is it not, therefore, absolutely necessary for the upliftment of the race that every indiwidnes should recognize the fact that he is measurably his brother's keeper?

RLIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

#### The Workbox. CROCHETED BEDROOM SHOE

(Requested.)

This is a warm shoe coming well up over the ankle. Materials-One skein of pink and one skein of drab Fleischer's Germantown sephyr, a bone hook, one pair of fleece-

lined soles, ribbon. (Double crochet: Insert hook in stitch, draw yarn through, then through two stitches on hook.)

With drab chain 16 stitches.

each of 8 4th row-Plain double crochet.

Continue like this until you have 17 ribs 15 drab), then join to front of the shoe.

With drab make 1 chain and 1 treble into in ribbon, then two rows of double croshet Finish with a pink shell of 6 treble into third stitch, skip 3 and make 1 of double. with 1 chain between each double crochet. S shells around top of shoe. Use any two colors liked. CROCKETED HUG ME TIGHT.

This is a nice little garment fitting the figure, and comfortable to wear under a

Required, three skeins Fleischer's Ger-

mantown zephyr. A bone book. This is crocheted in the rib stitch like the shoe.

Chain 34 stitches or crochet a strip 50 back part of stitch so it will be ribbed. Find the middle of the strip and grochet back. Close up'a little toward the neck and crochet shells round the edge. Any desired EVA M. NILES.

# Cooking Sweet Potatoes.

The interest created in the sweet potato in Paris and London, where this vegetable is a novelty, called forth the publication of a little leasiet on how to cook and serve this vegetable. A number of excellent recipes are given. Many of the Southern cooks can prepare and serve the sweet potato to the queen's taste, and the proposition now is to get the queen's subjects into the habit of cating and buying this American vegetable.

In addition to directions for boiling. steaming, baking, etc., the following more

elices in a double broiler; salt, cover with melted butter, and broil over a slow fire; that for which they have personally serve in folded napkins.—This is a recipe struggled.

Punice stone comes in convenient form for use with a little personally have personally have personally have personally have been for an punice stone together. f the chef of the Arlington Hotel, Wash ngton, D. C.

With Rosat Boof-Ruast the beef and make a brown gravy. Take awee: potatoes

Glace-Boil and out in halves mediumsized sweet potatoes, lay evenly in braising pan, baste with syrup and butter warmed together, sprinkle lightly with brown suzer, put in hot oven till brown and serve

in the syrup.

A La Francaise—Out in slices one-half inch A La Francisco—Out in slices one-half inch thick, trim into large oval shape scallops, and throw into panful of water. Wash and drain upon a cloth, place fist in deep saute pau thickly spread with four ounces of fresh butter, season with a little grated nutmeg and salt. Moisten with a pint of broth or water, and cover and let simmer over alow fre for three-quarters of an hour, turning over so that they may glaze on both sides. Serve with following sauce: Kneed two pate fresh butter with descertspoonful of flour put in stewpan with gill of eream, one onful powdered sugar and a very little alt, and a teaspoonful orange flower water; Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

Taking Cold and La Grippe. This is the commencement of the season which will last for at least six months, when olds, catarrhal fevers, influences or grip will abound. At this time, when one has been feeling uniformly in a most excellent condition, there may suddenly appear a feel-ing of lassitude followed by a decided chill or chilliness, a sudden and rapid rise of temperature, quick tense pulse, moderately dry skin, great thirst, coated tongue, consti paied bowels, an unpleasant taste in the mouth, general evidence of checked or perverted secretio s, and lass, b t not least, canty, high colored urine.

A not infr q sent symptom will by a general aching in all the muscles, joints and attitude of charity and helpfulness, at the bones, suggesting the old fashioned "breaksame time refusing to be influenced by his bone" fever. The above group of symptoms may be the explanation of "only a cold," as it is frequently expressed, or it to the pharmacist, a fact that had been may be the announcement of a well defined proved to his satisfaction by the number of may be the announcement of a well defined attack of the grip, which now is well known times pharmacists have been called into call that the grip or old time " influenza" is due to specific poison, the bacilius of Pteiffer some important question. The druggist, he which, while it is claimed by some to be said, needs the prescription for his own prouninfluenced by soil, climate, season or atmospheric changes, yet these coaditions do materially affect the individual as related to an oceptibility.

There is much yet to be learned regarding the manner of development of these remarkable outbreaks of influenza. It has been definitely established that with this infection one attack does not carry with it immunity against another as in many other la festions, but rather invites or predisposes to repeated attacks.

Careful physicians who have studied this disease and allied conditions are uniformly of the opinion that it is one of the severest tests of the equipment of the individual particularly one who has reached forty years of age. These so called colds, ca-tarrhal fevers and influences are not only in themselves often of serious import, but doubly so in that they put the individual nervous system below par, figuratively speaking, reduce the power of resistance, render the air passages sensitive and susceptible to other infections, in other words their victim is in a condition to vield readily to all forms of disease.

The all important thing then is for the 1st row-One double crochet into [each of invaded person to at once institute a treat-7 stitches, 3 double in eighth, 1 double in ment favorable to prompt relief and cure. Fortunately synthetic chemistry has given 2d row-Double crochet in every stitch, us a remedy in phenalgin, which can be 2d row—Double crocnet in every stitlen, porking always into back part to form a absolutely relied upon. In adult doses of ten with the white. Stand the bowl in a small sancepan with a little boiling water; cover the alightly bloused, and opened over a narrow vest alightly bloused, and opened over a narrow vest in light (to be repeated in an hour if necestations, 3 double in ninth, then 1 double in each of a prompt relief to all discomforts will discomforts will be absolutely relied upon. In adult doses of ten with the white. Stand the bowl in a small was shown the other day. The waist was shown the other working always into back part to form a sheolutely relied upon. In adult doses of ten grains washed down by a good hot toddy at saucepan with a little boiling water; cover the be secured. The action of the phenalgin is not only to relieve pain and distress, but to open up the exerctory organs and correct (9 drab, 8 pink), the last row having 24 the general perversion of secretions as indistitches on each side of centre stitch, then cated by the bad taste in the mouth, etc. In pick up 24 stitches and add a chain of 16 the morning, unless the bowels have suffi stitches. Crochet back and forth on 39 ciently moved, a teaspoonful or two of stitches until you hav: 31 ribs (16 pink and sulphate of soda may be given in a glass of hot water to figeh them more thoroughly It may be well to continue the phenalgin in each rib around the top of the shoe to run five grain doses every three or four hours salt, and bake in a moderate oven two hours. for several days, to be followed later by a tonic composed as follows: Capsignm one grain, quinine two grains and strychnine one-fiftieth of a grain in a pill or capsul three times a day.-Popular Science News.

# Economy in Eggs.

At this season of the year, when eggs are beginning to be scarce, it is well to remember that exactly the same result can be obtained by dividing eggs and using the yolk pint of cream well whipped and the nicely only in custards and desserts, and salad beaton whites of two eggs, and finish freezing. dressings demanding a thickening of eggs. The whites of the eggs are then left for sweet cakes, meringues and other dishes inches long of double crochet, working into where the white of the egg is the essential part needed.

It should be remembered that the yolk of each end of the strip there, and that is the the egg gives rich, delicate consistency to baked or boiled custard, and one made with it alone is not so liable to curdle as one made with the white also. Pumpkin ples, like cocoanut and lemon ples, are just as nice without the whites of the eggs. In the case of cocoanut and lemon pie the whites of lemon pool and two blades of mace. Boil six should be used for a meringue.

> are an eleme t that often toughen the bread without adding any desirable quality. Do not use more than two eggs, as a rule to a pint of milk in wheaten cakes. One is generally enough. The quantity of eggs to generally enough. The quantity of eggs to be used in cornmeal cake varies with the taste, as this meal is so granular there is no embers of the fire. When it is done, the clay danger of making a tough cake from it. A sweet cake, made of the whites of eggs, cap be as easily rendered tough and unfit for

It is an undoubted physiological fact that people who have inherited good constitu-tions may, if they choose, and barring ac-cidents, live long lives; yet how often we of medium size, previously baked, remove the skin and garnish the dish with the potatoes. Sirve the potatoes with above beef. This is considered by many Americans the proper way to serve and eat roast of their reemperative powers, in the pos-

> But sooner or later nature always resent insuit, and the day of retribution inevitably comes to the man who uses his principal of health to gamble with, instead of ting himself with the legitimate use

This of course does not alter the fac that one man may do things with impunity that would be saisidal in another. Our parable still holds good. His principal is larger, and consequently his income is larger; nevertheless, let him be satisfied with his comfortable six per cent., and not tempt fate with wildout schemes.

Still elinging to our metaphor, we may tons, who come to town with a penny in the pocket, but with careful thrift end by being lord mayors, so it may be with many stir over a fre until it thickens, and serve who are in poor physical health. B:cog-as directed.—This is by the chef of the some, sanitary lives, they may actually create a constitution enabling them to enjoy ong years of health and happiness. This end is not to be attained by a fussy

over occupation with questions of hygiene, but by a brave determination, daily carrie! out, to eat properly, sleep properly, breathe properly, and pay due heed to nature's

In his fight we have the comfort knowing that nature herself is with us, her tendency ever being away from disease and toward health .- Youth's Companion.

Who Owns the Doctor's Prescrip-

tion. The drug man and the doctor were talking about that vexed question, To whom does the prescription belong; to the doctor who writes it, the patient who receives it, or the pharmacist who puts up the medicine? The man of drugs said that it certainly belonged rescriptions they have put up to answer tection, to show, in case there should be trouble, that he has put up only what the doctor has prescribed. It is not safe, he declared, for a patient to have a prescription which he can have filled whenever he pleases. Doctors nowadays treat diseases secording to present symptoms and the exact condition of the patient when the prescription is given. The patient who gives the medicine to a friend or takes it at nother time when he may apparently have the same trouble, but conditions are differoriginal prescription," he said, " as a pro-tection for himself, but he should also give a copy of it to the patient. No prescription should ever be filled from this copy, which should be so designated, and no prescription whatever given by a doctor should ever be refilled except by his acqu there should be a law to that effect."-New York Times.

#### Domestic Hints. WEIPPED EGGS.

sable way to prepare an egg pretty white bowl or cup, make a well in the centre and drep in the yolk, nearly covering it

HAM TOAST. Take some boiled ham and chop it finely flavor with a little powdered mass and cayeans epper, and to every two ounces of ham add one ablespoorful of good, thick cream, or mik thickened with figs. Heat thoroughly in a epan and serve on hot buttered toast. PLAIN BICE PUDDING.

Seak half a cupful of rice in one cupful of milk balf an hour; add a cupful of sugar and a little Stir frequently. When the rice has softened and slightly thickened the milk, brown the pudding. Berve hot with apricot sauce.

CARAMEL ICE CREAM. Melt quarter of a pound of sugar in a pan over the fire, taking care not to scoreh or brown the itquid sugar. Stir continually. Heat one pint of milk with a pint of green to the boiling point. our in the caramel sugar, and stir a few minutes. When cool add a cup and a half of prear and a teaspoonful of vanille. Mix well and freeze as usual. When half frezen add one

GINGRE SANDWICHES. Ginger sandwiches are made by cutting prethem between elices of white sandwich bread out very thin. Small, crisp leaves of lettuce hearts are sometimes used with the ginger.

PICKLED OYSTERS. Scald a quart of solid oysters in their own liquor, with balf a teaspoonful of salt, until the edges curl. Then take them one by one from the saucepan and put them into glass jars that have been scalded. Add to the l'quor ball a minutes; let it cool and turn it over the oysters In hot breakfast cakes or muffins, eigs Seal the jare and stand in a cool, dark place.

They should be used as soon as they are opened because they spoll so soon.

Hints to Housekeepers.

In cooking a grouse an old guide draws the will crack off, bringing the feathers with it. To ll crack off, bringing the feathers with it. To ok fish in this way, clean them and wrap them reversal thicknesses of wet paper.

waists for youthful wearers is just now the correct finish. This is brought out very prettily by using a band of red velvet for the standing collar in coveral thicknesses of wet paper.

them among glowing coals until they are tender.
They will have a flavor like reasted enertrute.
Canvas very similar to the old-tachioned Java.
which was manipulated into many demostic her-

as of colors. There may be, perhaps, a some-what conventionalized decign of lilies along the endr, while the sides show roses and forget me note. The searts sell for \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$12.

"\*a It housekeepers realized the convenience of the small hand towels of bird'steys or disper linen they would be more used. They are more convenient for the hands than a larger towe', and are, of course, easier to launder. They are invaluable for a lavatory which is in constant use. They are sold usually only by the dozen and come in excellent quality linen for \$3

to everybody. It may be interesting to re-court and required to bring the originals of with deep fitted cointure of cloth of golf,

the same trouble, but conditions are different, is doing himself an injury and acting which is to be very much wors. They are made unfairly to the doctor. The doctor was em effective with yokes of jet and silk applique, and phatic. "The pharmacist should keep the are lined with white brocaded silk. Something original prescription." he said, " as a pro. stylich in the way of an outside garment to wear stylish in the way of an outside garment to wear in the South is made of black ponges lucked down to a circular flounce, which is headed with waved bands of black cloth stituted on. The upper portion is a cloth bolero hanging locesly from the ponges, and finished with triple espes around the shoulder. A narrow band of the silk attached in rows trims all the edges.

.°. Chiffon is to be as popular for winter as for summer apparently. Many of the new hats are composed almost wholly of black, gray or white chiffon or balls. A striking toque recently seen for an invalid. Separate a very fresh egg, keeping the yolk unbroken in the half shell. Beat ming, and under the brim at the left side was a the white to a stiff froth. Then heap it up in a wide, flat bow of black velvet ribbon on a velvet

smar, round gold business. And the collar ext nded into revers in front, and was faced half its depth with violet velvet, which appeared in two pointed straps on the sleeves in movement; in re-arranging, readjusting one's appeared in two pointed straps on the sleeves in morewent; in rearrangit also. Stitebed folds of the cloth were applied at sho. Stiteded folds of the cloth were applied at space side of the front, and continued around the fact of the front, and continued around the fact of the front, and continued around the fact of the collar of folded lace and velvet completed the chie costume.

... Some of the new winter hats look like the summer models reversed. Thy some down low and flat over the forehead, with a mass of trim-ming at the back. Very long, nerrow buckles of gold and steel, or a mixture of both, are see gold and view, or a mixture of note, are seen everywhere on every kind of shape, and some of them are so long that they are put through the cen re of a bow, and extend over on the crown at the back. Again they are used as a bandeau, and with a little drapery serve to raise the hat at one side. Very pretty hats are made with either brims or crowns of fur.

.". Most superb and costly are the velvet gowns and costumes made ready for elegant wear next season. There is already a incurious and bewildering display of them—black, blue, grenat, dark Russian green, wine color, purple, pale fawn and gray. Some of the soft artistic shades in plum color, blue, brown, etc., garnished with guipure lace and rich fure of various kinds. Beautiful and costly belts and buckles accom-pany many of these suits, and in the same exbibit are stylish costomes showing Russian blouses of Persian lamb, scalakin, otter, Krim mer and mink, with skirts of ladies' cloth cheviot or drap d'ete. So finely dressed are some of the new pelts used for these blouses

. An evening wrap of pale blue cloth has an .\*. A military touch on gowns and separate

The World Beautiful. BY LILIAN WEITING.

with a little porcelain frog on the back for a handle. The frog and pumies stone together cost thirty-five cents.

A it tile lemon juice added to the water in which rice is boiled will keep the grains segarate. A cut lemon, too, may be used instead of vinegar to make touch meat tender. Rab thoroughly and let stand three or four miautes before cooking.

To prepare a compote of cranges, pare, slice and remove the seeds from six larne cranges. Fut these in alternate layers of two tablespoonfules of rugar in a glass dish and stand in a cool place for three hours. At the end of that time drain of three hours. At the end of that time drain of the syrup from the fruit and put it istone as ancepan. Add to it the jules of one lemon and boil the mixture slowly for tan minutes. When it is cool turn it over the fruit.

Roasted potatoes are a delicious adjunct to an out-of-door feest. Clean and dry them and bary them among glowing coals until they are tender.

They will have a flavor like roasted encetauts. and among there was a superior to the present and most fundamental different which recent the present from the present age. Rather is this to be found in the count tive products of setsetifier recents, to which ringle discovery, it may be, can be compared its results to that of Oppersions no single soverer can be compared in genine to Revi but in their total effects the advances made the nineteenth century are not to be matched.

effect.

So many people now use dollies without a tablecich for breakinst and luncheon or a Bunday night tea that quantities of them are rold. Those of heavy linen with the solid white embroidery are among the most popular and are very durable if lundered with eare. Set include contropicer, plate and tumbler doi lies.

For the old fashioned flapjuck mix together one cupful of corr meel, out-half saltspoonful of sait, one-half tear prouful of sugar and one tear spoonful of melted butter. Four over the mixt the meal and let it stand until cool. Then add two well beaten eggs and cold milk enough to make a very cift batter. Fry like griddle cakes.

The Fashion.

\*\*Comp. narrow scarfa which come for the dianget the mental and influence in momie and grante cloth, embroidered in different colorry. There is a wide border at each end of a cloth and a narrower one along the sides nearly covering it. There is a wide variety of flowers as well and a narrower one along the sides nearly covering it. There is a wide variety of flowers as well and become a fait accomplis, of the air ship, scoping to become a fait accomplis, and of countless to become a fait accomplis, of the air ship, scoping to be a parabane, a nome. adoption of the automobile, of the air ship, acon to become a fait accompil, and of counties appliances that facilitate the daily schievements and purposes,—these have contributed more to the development and progress of humanity than have the forces of statesmanship or ethics.—in the forces of statesmanship or ethics,—in results in which many complex factors have part. In another passage in this address, which is far and away the most brilliant thing that has been said in Egrope this summer, Mr. Balfour points out these manifestations in other fields of human activity in these words:

dozen and come in excellent quality linen for \$3
a cozen.

\*\*\*. A short bolero of hunter's green velves,
with deep fitted ceinture of cloth of gole,
covered with green velvet applique, is one of
the latest modes. The full bishop sieves are
confined by wristbands of the gold and velvet
applique, and storm collar and single large rever
of chinchilia give the needed appearance of
warmth.

\*\*\*. Bhaded surde belts studded with steel, gold
or cuamel, and fastened with handsome buckles
to match, are very much worn.

\*\*\*. French batiste in black and trimmed with
lace makes a fashicable corset.

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lace makes a fashicable corset.

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lace makes a fashicable corset.

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lace makes a fashicable corset.

\*\*\*. French batiste in black a recognized as substantially identical. From the arrangement of atoms in the molecule, not less than their intrinsic nature, flow the characteristic attributes of the compaud. The atom itself has been pulverized, and speculation is forced to admit as a possibility that even chemical elements themselves may be o more than varieties of single substances."

If this striking unification of the physica world involved merely a mechanical view, how-ever extended or complete, it might fall in merit-ing special consideration in attempting to find in in pyrous counteration in attempting to find in it hint or suggestion or illumination on the problem of individual life. But it is far more than a mechanical view, however extended and complete in that aspect! The spectacle of the universe has its analogy in the spectacle of life was of a voluminous arrangement to with large over which was draped white tule with large over which was draped white tule with large dots of black chenilie. A great knot of the dotted tule at the left of the front formed the triming, and under the brim at the left side was a wide, flat bow of black velvet ribbon on a velvet wown to be movement," says Mr. Balfour. "Differences of quality lones thought ultimate are constantly being recoved into differences of motion or configuration." This insight insight in the lectual indication. one and condit isinment receding into farther distance, while achievements go forward and corquer the new

# NOTES AND QUERIES.

ETIQUETTE OF SHOOTING .- "Hunter": The etiquette of shooting in England is sometimes a little difficult to fathom, and in some respects is a little absurd, especially in the most artificial form, the shooting of reared pheasants. But Rnglish etiquette, even in its stringency, is as nothing to the form which prevails in Germany. A book on the etiquette of the sport, published a book on the etiquette of the sport, published last year by a German sportsmen, is now, it is said, being adopted by all the owners of the larger shoots, in spite of the absurd formalities, as they seem to us, of its regulations. For instarce, the invitations to shoot are sent out or printed forms which contain the place of render yous, the bour, the kind of game that may be shot, and last but not least, the tirely of velvet are choice elegant models laws laid down regarding the conduct with velvet Russian blouses or jackets; with skirts of cloth, satir, camel's hair, corded slik, or expensive sik and woollen fabries. things that each shooter is forbidden to dr, such as to load before all the guns are in their piecer, or to move without orders, and for each infringement of any of these regulations a fixed fine—generally five marke—is laid down. As it this were not sufficient, further penalties are appointed for each shot missed. The effect must b strange. One can imagine a really some of the new petts used for these bloudes careful German never lessing his gull via that they look like moire velvet, and curve to the shot were of the easies', and waitin figure almost as closely as cloth. careful German never letting his gun off unless .". An evening wrap of pale blue cloth has an accordion-plaited lining of white silk. Straps of the cloth interiors over a front of white secondioned cliffor, and embroidered glit and blass knots decorate the yoke. Sable talls fasten the high sable collar at the throat.

The First Trousnes.—'Little Man's Acceptable the Man Straps Trousnes.—'Little Man's Acceptable the Man Straps Trousnes.—'Little Man Straps Trousness.—'Little Man Stra

cording to a writer in 88. Nicholas the first pan-taloous or trousers were made in Assyria. In the reign of King Asshurizirpal (888-858 B. O.) unusual recipes are gives:

Occquettes—Take two cupfuls of mashed, Decay and season to take, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold from it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold from it is to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold form it is to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold from it is to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the mess parts from the sides of the pan. When cold from it is to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the sides of the pan. When cold from it is to make a nucle length, sit over the fire until the sides of the pan. When cold from it is controlled from the sides of the pan. When cold from it is controlled from the substitute of the color of the variety of the color of the water in the substitute of the color of the water in the substitute of the color of the water in the substitute of the color of the water in the substitute of the color of the water in the substitute of the color of the water in the substitute of the color o horses were introduced into the army as cave Here, now, was a problem; the cavalryman

# The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

Mo. 3 VAH NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DE BADWAY—With me your Belief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe stacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankie, and at times to both lower timbs.

During the time I have been s micted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be

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I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations name track various and the value, manipulations, octiwed application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief. physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September at the urgent request of a friend
(who had been smicred as myself) I was induced
to try your 'emedy. I was then suffering fearfully
with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me case after bath.
Ing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the
limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a
short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attack: approach,
ing a change of weather, I know now how to cure
myself, and feel quite master of the attractor. ayeelf, and feel quite master of th BADWAY'S READY RELIEF

QBO. STARR, Emigrant Comm

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

ANTHRACITE COAL.-" Questioner": The first discovery of anthracite coal was in Bhode Island in 1760. It has always been too expensive to work the Bhode Island mines. Pennsylvania's anthracite coal was discovered near Wilkesbarre in 1766. Gradually the various coal fields of Pennsylvania become knowr, but as late as 1812 Ool. George Shoemaker of Pettsville drove line wagon loads of coal to Philadelphia, where, with much difficulty, he sold two and gave seven away. "He was regarded as an imposter for attempting to sell stones to the public for fuel, and had difficulty in getting out of the city with out arrest." The Q taker Oity authorities issued a warrant for Colouel Shoemaker's arrest as "a knave and a scoundrel." Think of it! Only eighty-eight years age! One of the loads was bought by White & Hazzard, wire makers. They spent a whole night trying to make the stones burr, but at last gave up in despair and went bome, when the coa', left to itself, kindled and beated everything white hot. The next coa come in 1815. Not a great while ago surely, and a great deal of trouble certainly, but today nia sells 50,000,000 tons of anthraci

#### BRILLIANTS.

The dews of the evening most earefully shun, Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.

The good he scorned, Stalked off rejustant. like an ill-used ghost, Not to return : or if it did, in visits Like those of argels, short and far between.

> If a man who turning cries Ory not when his fath 'Tis a proof that he had rather Have a turnip than his father.

Now let us thank the Eternal Power: convinced That Heaven but tries our virtue by afflicti That oft the cloud which wraps the present hour serves but to brighten our future days. -John Brown.

And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die.

Hone, like the gleaming taper's light. Adorns and cheers our way; And still, as darker grows the night, a brighter ray.

The most diffi suit of tasks to keep Heights which the soul is competent to gain.

Bay not the struggie paught availeth, The labor and the wounds are vain, The enemy faints not nor faileth,

If hopes were duper, tears may be liars; It may be, in you smoke concealed, Your comrades chase e'en now the filers, And but for you possess the field.

For while the tired waves, value breaking. m here no painful inch to gair, Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes ellent, flooding in the main.

And not by eastern windows only: When daylight comes comes in the light; In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly, But westward look, the land is bright. -Arthur Hugh Clough.

In polities a man is great-Now this there is no doubt of-The holes he has crawled out of. -Detroit Journal.

The man who speaks the simple truth No doubt is doing right; But he will soon be known, in sooth, As monstrous impolite. -Washington Star.

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOP AT THE

MERICAN HOUSE Hanover St., near Socilay Sq. Searest of the large hotels to Union Station, Steamers, business and amusement centres. E.A. E.C. EST E.GOMS in the city for the price (91.00 per day and upward). Bleam has and electric light in every room in the house \$40,000. has just been spent on the house, giving palvons every modern improvement and serventines at moderate price.

PEAN PLAN. The special break t 40 cents and table d'hote dinner at

C. A. JONES

**NOBBY TURNOUTS** 

Require everything to be in keeping. stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable must be well. You feed properly, that is not all. You should feed also his skin; allow the hair to grow beautifully by using GLOSSERINE. For sale by all dealers.

#### POETRY,

INDIAN SUMMER. As a dream it passed; a vision rare Of color and handling mystery; Or a forest fire with breath of flame That swept the land like a whirlwind free. The valley glowed as a cup of wine, And the sparking air was nectar fine.

Waile the painted pomp of sunset skies, The tender grace of the tinted dawn, O'er the tawny woodlands wavered wild, And seemed of autumnal splendors born; The dew-drenched nights were a softened day, And the harvest moon held subtle sway.

Yet lingers still in the waning year Yel ingers sell in the wants year
A touch a trace of the glamour rare,
Though the supple birch has spent its gold,
And the rusting alses are brown and bare;
For the sunits akies are blue as May, There's a flash of scar et by the way.

As Mem'ry holds in her inmost heart The garnered wealth of happier hours. So the soul of summer lives today In the wand'ring ghosts of vanished flowers: at prophet wise in this golden,calm Could foretell the coming of the storm?

4. 1

Y.

A BALLAD OF MALLOWERN. All pight the wild wind on the heath whistied its song of vague alarms; The poplars tossed their naked arms All night in some mad dance of death.

Mignon Isa hath left her bed And bared her shoulders to the blast: on of the dead Stared at her as it passed. "Oh, there, methinks, my mother smiled,

And there my father walks forlorn, And there the little namelass child That was the parish scorn. And there my olden comrades move, And there my sister smiles apart, But nowhere is the fair, false love

That broke my loving beart. " Oh, false in life, th, false in death, wherever thy mad spirit be, Could it not come this night," she saith,

" To keep a tryst with me?" Mignon Isa hath turned alone; Bitter the pain and long, the years: The moonlight on the coldigravest Was warmer than her tears.

All night the wild wind on the heath Whistied its song of vague alarms; The poplars tossed their,naked arms All night in some mad dance; of death. -Theodosia Garrison, in the Smart Set.

WHAT IS SUCCESS? Is it to worship earthly, groveling gold, dollar-blinded, to look only down To rake the muck heap, and forget 'the crown, Until youth's bounding blood creeps strangely

To dwell with envy, arrogance and dread, ; To barter all benevolence for dross, To lose companionship—nor feel its loss,"
Because the flower of sympathy is dead— Is that success?

To labor for the rainbow bubble, fame-Afiost so fairly in the morning air—
A perfect jewel for a prince to wear—
Is it a recompense for all its claim? Thro' careful night, and crowded, strenuc Thro' iron rebuff, or fi sttery—like snow

That leaves one thirsty—it is grasped, and It vanishes in nothingness away!

Is that success? With comrade duty, in the dark or day, To follow truth—wherever it may lead; To hate all meanness, cowardice or greed; To lock for beauty under common clay; Our brothers' burden sharing, when they weep, But, if we fall, to bear defeat alone;

To live in hearts that loved us, when we're Beyond the twilight (till the morning break!) to That is succe

-Brnest Neal Lyon, in Success.

AN OCTOBER MORNING. The distant bills are clothed in mist, The nearer fields in green, And like the organ's half- one scale The colors range between.

The summer crickets still chirp low, A few birds sing their sone; while in a harsh note late at night Our once gay trees are faded now, And frost is in the air:

But ere the earth fails quite asleep The sun drops kisses rare. -Sarah Todd Sprague.

ABCADIA

I watched her pass into the far-off country. Hand in my hand she had gone forth to where deseage, voice, touch of mine could never reach Tumultuous rose, dethroning numb despair, A mighty longing for the Land Arcadia;

Surely the loved are there! Lotel,am here's pilgrim and a stranger; A sojourner, as all my fathers were; Nor knew they rest far from the Land Areadis

If they had once been there! AS GIRLS WILL

All summer she filrted with Thomas and Jack, With Alec and Leonard and Jos, But then with the coming of winter went back To her regular, all-the-year beau.

And married him, too, as girls will, I am told, Since while they were spending like that, He'd saved in a purse, that was wrinkled and

old,
The money to furnish a flat..
—What to Eat.

It really seems to me so odd That I should love the goldenrod: But now I see it, tall and cool, Right through the window of our school.

WE MUST HAVE 'BM. We may live without fools, Sapheads and politicians; We may live without love-We may live without dudes,

Olgarettes and tanks; But the world would not move, If it wasn't for cranks. -Obleage Daily News. SERVED HIM RIGHT.

A modern maiden sat at home, And wondered to herself, Why some young fellow dian't come
And take her "off the shelf." And when there came a chap who was She wouldn't look at him, occaus

His necktie wasn't straight. -Pick Me Up. The man who thinks he knows it all

To trouble sure is turning, For he gets lazy and forgets While other folks are learning -Marsball (Missouri) Index

A woman likes to hear you say Her cheek is like the blooming rose: But a man will get mad any day If the same is said about his nose

THE STEP PROM THE SUBLIME. But yesterday he felt that he Was born to be a king; His step was high, his air was proud, He held his head above the crowd. Last night his wife went snooping 'round. And in his inmost pocket found A letter-be has come to be A oringing, slinking thing!

The summer after our very irying experiences at Sandyport—where most of our month's bloody of the summer after our very irying experiences at Sandyport—where most of our month's bloody of the summer after our very irying experiences at Sandyport—where most of our month's bloody of the summer after our very irying experiences are summer after our very irying experiences are summer as the summer after our very irying experiences are summer as a summer and the summer and the summer as the s

leave them for a whole day at a time without the certainty of fading a furious father and an abxious mother and a brood of distressful children clamoring for possession when we returned.

And if the Felixstowe beach did not fully answer the family requirements in the matter of sands and pools, there were compensations to be found elsewhere.

On the low lying sandy spit near the old fort was a soldiers' camp, with drilling ground and shooting ranges, and in these taings my youngsters price took the keenest interest and delight.

They lay by the hour in the wire grass and watched the shooting, and wandered over the butts when it was over and dug up treasure; trove in the shape of long metal Lee-Metiord cartinge cases and context builts which had wandered wide among the sand hills. We bequeathed nearly a cartload of such spoil to our landady when we went home, much to her surprise and delagust. They were never tired of "Rol do—do you?" panted Dan.

\*\*Bol do—do you?" panted Dan.

\* queathed nearly a cartload of such spoil to our landingly when we went home, much to her surprise and disgust. They were never tired of lingering through the canvas streets of the camp, the houses of which bore fanciful legends in uncount charcoal characters, the marks at once of burnt stick and a pointed if none too polithed wit, and possibly something of a retaliatory spirit. The "Home for Lost Dogs" struck us as hardly likely to have been so lacelled by its inhabitants, but as being more probably a reply in kind from the occupants of the "Bak Pit" next kind from the occupants of the " Bat Pit" next door, or possibly a tu quoque from the "Flea Trap" or "Minkey Modes" or "Cockytoo Lodge" or the " Mangret's Parlor," all of which were adjacent, or possibly it was the tangible evidence of a midnight raid by the "Laugning Jackasses" at the other end of the camp. Our young folks haunted the camp, and came

to know it in all-well, eas, in most of-its phases. They watched it work and they watched it play—at cards and draughts and dominoes, at football, cricket and quoits. They criticised its ocoking arrangements and its various according to cooking arrangements and its various according to cooking arrangements and its various according to cooking arrangements and its departed than a cooking arrangements and even in the cooking arrangements are deferred as death is from life—

"Well, sir, it was like thir," he said stoully.

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"Well, sir, it was like thir," he said stoully.

"Well, sir, it was like thir," he said stou replies with much arduous toil of hand and tongue. They heard it sing and laugh and grumble. They saw it receive its modest pay, and then creep, dingy and grubby, into its triangular darkness, whence, after a brief period of retirement, it emerged radiant in butterfly scarlet, with shining face and plastered hair ornamented with precariously clinging cap, and ther, with diminutive cane twiring jauntily, they saw it strut proudly away to the town on

Both my boys were going to be soldiers the

relieved when they stated that such, of course, was their intention.

But one morning there sprang up on a vacant plot among the sand hummocks between the camp and the town a sudden mushroom growth of white bell tents arranged in symmetrical lines around the four sides of a long parallelogram, with large square mees tents at each end and cooking ovens dug out of the sand hills beyond the lines. The work was executed in businesslike fashion by soldierly men of graver aspect and more sober mien than the light hearted irresponsibles of the "Bat Trap" and the next of the sand hills, and then the serg and took after you, and look after you a bit?"

The blue ares sparked like diamonds and filled suddenly, and his head went down into his arms on the table, and he sobbed silently for the arms on the table, and he sobbed silently for the appear of two minutes—an emotion that I should imagine was very foreign to him—and my heart refoled exceedingly that this happy thought had been given to it.

I have never bad one moment's cause to recious; pride of a beme Thenceforth the " Bat Trap" and the " Mongrei's Parlor" and the home of the "Laughing Jackasses" knew us no more. All our attention was centred on the youthful warriors of the new camp, and we soon came to know them in the lump as well as we had known their elders

urther along the shore. But even warriors in the lump are not as inresting as individuals, and as we became fa-iliar with the machinery of the camp our chief enjoyment began to revolve around one partieu-

iar little unit thereof.

We had each of us separately been struck by him as they marched in that first day, and this alone sufficed to give him a place apart from his fellows in all our minds. He was the brightest faced youngster in the regiment—brown hair, pers nose, quick blue eye, which roved around in vast enjoyment of the sensation he was help-ing to create, perfect health and rollieting humor in every curve of his impudent little face. He was one of the kettledrums, and the way his sticks flashed and twirled was a sight and a source of amazement to all beholders. His very soul seemed to run down into the points of those twinkling sticks, and his boyish delight in the noise he could extract from his drum was

barely veiled beneath the gravity he considered ning to a man of his positi We were con-tantly meeting him strolling out with the other men of his corps, and he always ed to be doing the talking and gesticulating for the lot. A chance conversation which we "No, sir, I ain't," said Dan, with something of overheard as we came along the soft sand to the a dexid look in his eyes. for the lot. A chan camp one afterno m enlightened us as to his name and some of his characteristics.

Four of them were lying in a runny nook, and they were quite too much interested in themselves to pay any attention to us. We were in ted, too, and we trod soft and went slow for the purpose of hearing the end of their disn, but they took no notice of us.

"Garn, Danny Rendle! Give yer Uncle Dan a rest. I don't b'lieve y' ain't got no Unele Dar," rowled a dark haired boy.
"You—don't—b'ileve—I—ain't—got—no—Uncle

\_Jim Poley?" exclaimed our youngster,in a tone of the most concentrated amazement.
"Nar," said the other. "If yer have, why "Nar," said the other. "If yer have, why don't be never send yer nuff of I never seen him, nor ever beard tell of anybody that has, an' yer never gets any letters from 'm, not so made as a his own," said the sergeant. Who was still within

said Jim, sitting up slowly and secoping the sand out of his mouth with his finger.

"All right," said Dan, letting down his sleeves and setting into his tunic, "when you want to hear from him again, you let me know, an' I'll 'tend to it. He told me to lick yer, an' I done it." and he marched away with his head in the air. Next day as we draw near the camp the shouts and laughter from the beach just beyond told us that the youthful warriors were at their ablutions, so we sat down to watch their antics.

They were having a right merry time, game.

They were having a right merry time, game. told us that the youthful warriors were at their ablutions, so we sat down to watch their antics.

They were having a right merry time, gambolling in the surf like a school of estanded porpoises, rolling, yelling, chasing one another with bunches of seewed, while the more courageous ventured out up to their chins and essayed the voyage home.

"Tall me all about it Danny, Perhans I can you went it Danny, and looked upon me as a wigard.
"Tall me all about it Danny, Perhans I can

I had kieked off my shoes and shed my jacket for a desperate venture, with little hope of seconds, for he was a long way out. The sergeant in charge was wading out up to his knees, curring voinbly. I learned afterward that he couldn't swim a stroke. All the other youngsters had souttled ashore, and formed a shivering fdage to "Danny." I said. "Twolve it liked to be a "Danny." I said. "Twolve it liked to b swim a stroke. All the other youngsters had scutiled schore, and formed a shivering fringe to the lip of the tide Suddenly shouts broke out from the squirming

Both my boys were going to be soldiers the moment they were by enough. Both my girls were going to marry soldiers as soon as they were going to marry soldiers as soon as they grew up. I fill it my duly to beg them to become and to choose officers, and my mind was relieved when they stated that such, of course, and presently they were in shallow the rest of that money for?"

"Go it, Danny! You got him! Keep up, old the rest of that money for?"

"Go it, Danny! You got him! Keep up, old the rest of that money for?"

"I were goin' to write myself some letters from Uncle Dan," he said with a twinkle in his eyes.

"Well, now, Danny, I'm going to make a prompt of the rest of that money for?"

"I were goin' to write myself some letters from Uncle Dan," he said with a twinkle in his eyes.

sitting outside his tent with a circle of admirers Oudurman, Sept. 3, 1898.

beach the other day.

"Have you got a boy here named Rendle,

-Dan Rendle? " I aske We have, sir. Do you know him?"

Uncle Dan-"Ay, ay, sir; that's him. There he is, 'mong all them byes. He's the cheeky looking young limb in the middle that's doing all the talking; but he's a good bye, and a plucky one. I'll call

"No; if you don't mind, we'd like to go to

"Right, sir," and he led us across the vacant spare to where Dinny was holding court.

Bendle, here's a gentleman come to see you from your Uacle Dan," said the sergeant, and from your Unele Dan," said the surgeaut, and an nurt several of tuest, a solitor, but a secre of the lieutenant came back for us with a score of the lieutenant came back for us with a score of the loops, and we came our right except for a cover—and tipped with dew. for his eyes sparkled over—and tipped with dew, for his eyes sparkled like diamonds—wet diamonds over—and appear with diamonds.

ike diamonds—wet diamonds.

"Well, Dan, my boy,,' I said. "how are you, and how are you getting on? Heard from Uncle

Dan lately?' "Ab, he's not much of a writer, is he, with his

ope arm? " No, sir he ain't." And, after a pause. "Is he-is he all right, "All right last time I beard from him, Dan. 1

suppose we may sit down?'
"Surely, sir," said the sergeant, who was how "When my Uncle Dan was at Waterloo"—
were the first words that reached us from our
little kettledrum.

ering around. "Now, you bres, skedaddie. L'ke
your imperence, hangin' round with your mouths
wide open when Rendie has visitors from his Uccle Dan."
"Well, and bave they made you sergeant yet

Dap, corporal, or what?"

' Rio, sir, I ain't noth'n but just full private.
But I've got two good conduct stripes, an'—an' "Ob, and what's the medal,"
"Ob, and what's the medal for? Shooting?"
"No, sir, fur—fur swimmin'," said Dan, mod-

his own," said the sergeant, who was still within earshot.

"He can't write, cos he lost his arm at Waterloo."

"Yah! He c'd write wiv his other arm, or wiv his toes, same as you man at the show we was at, or he c'd get summun else t' write or he c'd come an' see yes."

"Lost both his legs at Waterloo."

"Het both his legs at Waterloo."

"All right, 'Jim Foley! You see that there sandhill?"

"I see it wo's that got t' do wiv yer Unele Dan? Is the scrape of him buried there?"

"You git out tonight, Jim Foley, and come down there, an' I'll interdoce yer to my Wnele Dan."

"Will? Eight! I'm on. I'd like to meet all the best condens of intermediate of the bardy, and then we had to pass out of hearing, having learned that our youngste's name was Dan Rendle, and that he had, or each the had, a veteral uncle upon whose existence his companions cast doubts.

Without saying anything to my young people,

without saying anything to my young people,

without saying anything to my young people,

his own," said the sergeant, who was still within earshot.

"Oh, how was that? That's a great thing to not heer thing to have done, my boy, and a thing to be proud of.

It's into everybody gets a chance, or has the leave of the sergean, who was still within to meet all the tought to be a chance, or has the story and a thing to be proud of. It's into everybody gets a chance, or has the leave of the sergean, who was still within to be get at the corner of Broad
"It's mot everybody gets a chance, or has the leave of the sergean, who was still within to be years dealure. It was to be years deal as a regular attendant of the more bory, and pointed out in the year stendant of the disty is St. Faul's capel, at the corner of Broad
way and Fulton in T.—The oldest public belief the year and serve the year dealure. It was to be years dealure in the year seed of the surface of black. Other Germans and pair of heave the hard, then the hought, about a sham ght wit in the folder in the other camp that was to capell the sergean, and the proper

He looked at me very straight for the space of a minu e, as though debating in his own mind whether to unload himself or not, and then said

"Danny," I said, "you're a little trump. Now, tell me one other thing. What were you saving the rest of that money for?"

me in the charge. We came on one masty bit of yards of material 21 inches wide, or 1% yards ground, where we had to jump our horses in and 50 inches wide, with 1% yards of tucking 18 out, and not too much room, and the fuzzies liashing and shooting and howling like" (there is a word carefully inked over here and "written in above it). "Braden's horse went down in a heap, and him with it. I was next him, and I saw it was only the horse was the hors went down in a hosp, and a look and white '(nother word earefully inked over and "dervishes" written in above it), "came down on us like hall" (the word had also undergone revision), "and began chop-cho-poing away—had I can tell you their awards do cut. My horse was a brick, and danced about round Braden till he got on to his danced about round Braden till he got on to his large.

HOWER DETERMS—For pattern of Ladies' Fanoy Waist No. 3595, illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stampe); word had also undergone revision), "and their swords do cut. My horse was a brick, and danced about round Braden till he got on to his same and address distinctly. Mail agree and address Massachus a fine bit of work, for they were three thousand, an: we not over four hundred. Everybody is talking of Colonel Macd weld. He did the hard-

talking of Colonel Macd wald. He did the hard-est fighting of the day. H; rose from the ranks, and I'm going to do the same. "Love to all. Yours very gratefully, "Daw Employ (3erg., V. U.)." I am proud to remember that I am Dan Readle's Usels Dan by adoption, and I think it likely I shall be prouder yet.

Re sprang from nowhere in particular, but I think he will go far.—Longman's Magazine.

**CURIOUS FACTS.** 

—The population of the earth doubles itself

in 360 years.

——Prof. Lloyd Morgan, in a recent address, stated that he had found that young chickens, taken straight from the incubator, could swim very well, the power of swimming being perfectly

never gets any letters from 'm, not so much as a his own," said the sergean; who was still within earshot.

"He can't write, cos he lost his arm at Wa-

Bakes Twelve Pies At Once The Glenwood Home Grand range with asbestos lined oven, and two oven shelves, bakes three rows of food evenly at once. The Asbestos Lining triples baking capacity and saves coal. "Makes Cooking Easy"

house.

— When a marriage takes place in China the wedding party enter the temple and light a quantity of fireworks, including a number of crackers. This is supposed to wake the "Great Jose" from his sleep. The priest repeats the service at express speed, the oride and bridegroom take two little glasses of wine and are then declared man and wife.

— Washington had four grandchildren. Teelr father, lack Cogste died have not become header.

father, Jack Custis, died, but not before he bid the ineffable pleasure of seeing the British

HOME DRESSMAKING.

Hin . br May Manton



3604 Ladies' Waist with Bolere.

32 to 40 inches. No style of bodies is more generally becoming than the bolero in its many forms. The excel-lent design illustrated is adapted to many matebusinessitive fashion by soldierly men of graver aspect and more sober mien than the light hearted irresponsibles of the "Bat Trap" and then the serg ant took the "Home for Lost Dogs" beyond, some of whom strolled down to offer suggestions, which were received with a chilling lack of attention.

Presently, with shrill | quark of many fites and more recognition than it from the station a regiment of boy soldiers, the eldest I should say not more than fitteen, but eldest I should say not more than fitteen, but eldest I should say not more than fitteen, but conscious pride of a bemedaled yeteran of fity.

Like two days elapse, and then seeing Dan of them bearing himself with all the conscious pride of a bemedaled yeteran of fity.

Like two days elapse, and then seeing Dan of the same application than anything else was likely to do.

Like two days elapse, and then seeing Dan of the same application than anything else was likely to do.

Like two days elapse, and then seeing Dan of the same meatier you," said Dan.

"Garril' said Jim, and then the serg ant took the post of Dan's Uncle days. The model from which the drawing was made is worn with a skirt of figured black silk.

We erresponded with him regularly, and over a wait made of ready tucked mouses are faced with black panne, which was like to get, and thinking the matter over, in black taffets with applique of Pervisa emptors the design illustrated is adapted to many mate risks, but is never took the poak of never are faced to many mate risks, but is never took the poak of never are faced with black panne, which will be poke, is singularly at two of the poak of never are faced on an over with a skirt of figured black silk.

We erresponded with him regularly, and was like to get, and thinking the matter over, it has elseved to the design illustrated is adapted to many mate risks, but is never took the design illustrated is adapted to many mate risks, but is beyon, as shown, it be jole, as shown, the fight of the tof tas are admirable and exceedingly attracsitting outside his tent with a circle of admirers round hir, and the recovered Jim playing devil's chorus at the door of his own tent, I walked in past the sentrice with my youngsters, and requested audience of the commander in chief.

That high Chief was absent on pleasure, but I was introduced to a sergeaut, who happened to be the one who got his trousers wet on the beach the other day.

Ondurman, Sept. 3, 1898.

"Doar 'Udcie Dan'" (since he came to years it was for mitted the question marks)—" We had a tough time, as you will have seen from the papers, but I came through all right. They we made me full sergeant" (he was just turned twenty-'wo), "and I'm down for the V. C. But it was nothing. Buy sergeant chiffor, mousseline and Liberty gauze.

To cut this bolero for a lady of medium size 3 in the papers. It is the waster of the came of the came of years of the form of the sentre with my youngsters, and related the question marks)—" We had a tough time, as you will have seen from the papers, but I came through all right and exceedingly attractive for garden party and informal excend party a

projects too far above the burner, it will soon a camulate oil there, which will find its way slowly over the outside.

—It is the law in Maine that the bounty for a bears shall be paid when the animal's nose is shown. In New Hampshire the ears must be exhibited. Bome enterprising aportemen liting near the berder of the two States get a double bounty by collecting on the noses in one State and on the ears in another.

—At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted, which must remain untouched until the marriage day of the child. When the supplied hour arrives the tree is cut down, and a skilled cabinet maker transforms the wood into furniture, which is considered by the young people as the most beautiful of all the ornaments of the house.

—The Key of the Bastile was received in the Macomb house and hung in a glass case on its walls. It was sent by Lafayette to Washington walls. It was sent by Lafayette to Washington house and hung in a glass case on its when the hated prison had been torn down by the Paris mob. It gave Tom Paine the chance he loved to turn a neat phrase. Lefayette requested Paine, then in London, to forward the key to Washington. Paine complied. He wrote "That the principles of America opened the Bastile is not to be doubted; therefore, the key comes to the right place."

HOME DRESSMAKING.



3595. Ladies' Fancy Waist 32 to 40 inches.

The smart and attractive waist illu The smart and attractive waist illustrated is almost universally becoming, and is suited both to the thin materials of midsummer wear, foulards and the soft wool stuffs of the early autumn use. The yoke and the waist proper are laid over a foundation, which fits smught to the figure, and closes at the centre front. The yoke is attached to the right side only, and hooks well into place, but the full, soft pertion comes; together with the lining, the closing being concealed by the folds. The fichu, which outlines the yoke, is singularly graceful, and is so shaped as to provide folds without the least suggestion undersleeves, is transparent, the lining being out away on the line indicated. The materials chosen for the model are figured foulard in pastel blue and white, all-over-net, with collar and frill of harmonizing lace. For later wear challies, cachmere and sultings 'are all appropriate is combination, with heavy lace or soft

Liberty sliks.

To cut this waist for a lady of medium size 3% yards of material 44 inches wide, or 8 yards 82 inches wide, with 1% yards of net 18 inches wide will be required. n No. 3595 is out in sixes for a

82 34, 36, 38 and 40-toch bust measure.

THE CALL CALL PARTY DAY OF THE PARTY DAY OF THE PARTY DAY

CURE

DYSPEPSIA.

A gentleman residing in Oregon, Wis., recently said: "For a long time I was troubled with dyspepsia. Having considerable hard wor't to do, if I followed the cravings of my appetite it was sure to result in those horrible distressing pains of the stomach. When in the most agony I would en-deavor to obtain partial relief by some 'grandmother' treatment, which, if of any benefit, was to strengthen the imagination that the distress was a trifle less. At times I suftered intensely. It was while visiting my sister Cora that I was recommended to try Ripans Tabules, which I soon discovered were a blessing. I am never without them now, and I recommend them as a

STREET STREET TREET TREET TREET

God-send to those troubled with dyspepsia."

### THE HORSE.

Sources of Trotting Speed.

It is amusing to note to what lengths the pacing theorists will go to try to prove that the pacing element is the only factor which produces trotting speed. It would be just as reasonable to claim that the cold-blooded. slow-moving cart horse is the only source of extreme speed. The enthusiastic pacing theorist argues that Rysdyk's Hambletonian owes his unparalleled success as s perpetuator of trotting speed to his fourth dam, Jin Black. His argument is some thing after this style: Pilot Jr. was a successful sire of trotting speed. He was got by old pacing Pilot. Blue Bull was a pacer, and was a successful trotting sire. Ryedyk's Hambletonian was a successful sire of trotting speed, hence some of his appeators must have been pacers. None of his ancestors since Jin Black were pacers, hence Hambletonian must have derived his pacing inheritance from that mare. Clear, isn't it?

None but the most enthusiastic stone blind pacing theorist would attempt to weave so slender and brittle a thread into the pacing web. Now Jin Black had all the characteristics of the thoroughbred No one who knew this mare has intimated that she ever paced a step in her life. Had she been a pacer she would undoubtedly have been used for saddle purposes. She was naturally what is termed high strung. She was so noted for this quality that she was balky when young and considered of but

little value. Dr. Townsend Seely described her as follows: About the year 1800 my father traded with

George Deanman and got a mare called Jin Black, with large hold face and two white fee . She was large with strong, clean limbs. Why father came to get her was pecause she was to spirited and balky that Deanman could not make her work. Father broke her to be kind in ery way, but had to get an extra strong set of every way, out and to get an extra strong set of from traces (the only ones used at that time) to prevent her breaking them every day, and then had no trouble with her. I have ridden her before oxen many a day to picw among stumps and stones. From the character of Jin you may infer that Silvertail (the third dam of Rysdyk's on an .- ED ) got a very good start th

It remained for L. E. Clement, who discovered that daughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian were failures as producers of trotters, to make the late discovery that this Jin Black was a pacer. The discovery was a remarkable one if true. No one else had ever intimated that such was the case. Mr. Clement is entitled to all the credit. Even Mr. J. H. Wallace, one of the strongest of pacing partisans, did not have the audacity to make such a claim. It must have been revealed to Mr. Clement through inspira tion, or was more probably the product of imagination, and a badly demoralized imagination at that.

Jin Black was a wonderfully powerful mare. No one has ever made her origin public. Those who knew her and handled her never claimed that she paced. It is probable that no one besides Mr. Clement ever dreamed that she paced. Had she been a pacer, Dr. Townsend would undoubtedly have mentioned the fact. It must be a weak theory, truly, that needs bolstering with such a claim at this late day.

But Jin Black is not the only mare that did not pace which Mr. Clement has recently converted (by his pen) to the pacing galt. Just read what he says:

You can take any line of pacing blood and add nothing to it but developed barness speed from that or any other pacing blood, and as the cum-ulation increases it espeed also shows up inten-sided, and will reproduce itself in more speed. We have discovered that we get speed at the harness gait from the pacer, and from no other source; that we had it in Amazonia, in the Mun son Mare, in Black Jin, in the dam (f Goliath, the Singleton Mare, in Young Bashaw, in North , or the Bullock Horse, and as we add to it we have Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, the Clays, the Spragues and the Black Hawks.

horsemen who remembered her stated that, 2213 They won 74 heats in standard time, though a very homely animal, she was a an average of a fraction less than 15 aplece trotter of the highest type,-a road mare of great distinction, many said without an sired a total of 16 performers. Tattler is equal in her day. According to the pacing credited with but nine sons that have sired theorists, all trotting speed comes from the standard speed, but these nine sons have pacer. Amazinia was a fast trotter, hence sired 35 standard performers, or more than she must have come from pacing ancestors. That's plain. It is easy; in fact, simple. Just a little too simple, or shallow, for any well informed student of the trotting breed. Tattler's. ing problem, who has made the source of d a study, to believe.

This writer says you can "take any line of pacing blood and add nothing to it but developed harness speed from that or any other pacing blood, and as the cumulation ses the speed also shows up intensified and will reproduce itself in more speed." If a more abourd statement than that in regard to trotting speed ever got into print

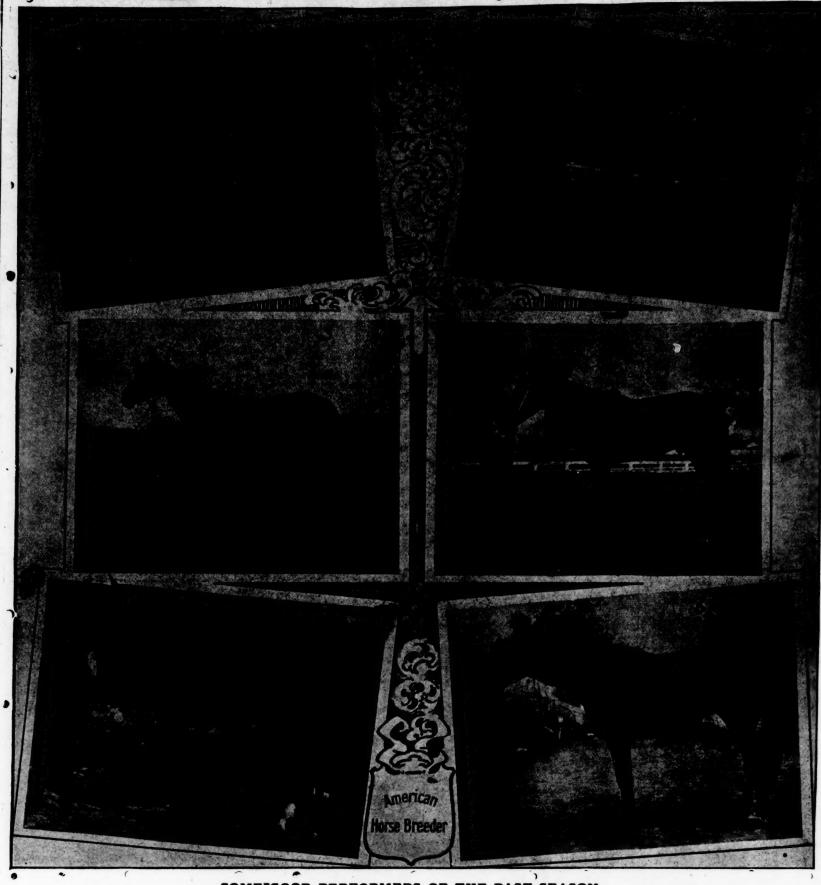
It is evident that the author of the above absurd claim is so utterly blinded by his pet theory that he cannot comprehend or will not understand the valuable lessons tanght by those infailible guides and greatest of all impartial educators, the Great Table and the Trotting Registers. According to that theory Woodburn Pilot should have been the greatest sire of his day. His sons should with greater uniformity than those of any other sire. He was got by Pilot Jr., a son of old pacing Pilot. His dam was by Mambrine Chief, and his second dam was by the pacer Red Fox. Here is a case where the 'culmination increases." What did it enable this stallion closely inbred to pacing blood, aided by the Mambrino Chief cross right from the fountain head, to accomplish in the way of perpetuating trotting speed?

Turn to the Year Book and see for yourselves, a It shows that he got in all two trotters with standard records, viz : Woodburn Boy (2.271) and Vladimir (2.281). It shows that two of his sone. Argonaut and the Hatch Horse, have sired in all a total of six jihat have made records in standard time. It shows that his daughters have produced a total of four trotters with records from 2.27% to 2.29%, and one pacer

with a record of 2.20½.

Now let us look a little farther and see to what extent this increase of accumula of the pacing element in Woodburn Polot enabled his descendants to transmit or perpetuate troiting speed in the second generation. Argonaut is credited with one son, Pilots Champion, that has sired standard speed and he has got but a single performer No son of the Hatchi Horse has ever sired a ardiperformer. Taking the next generration wefind that one son of Pilot Champion. Harry Hoyer, has sired one pacer that took aistandard record seven years ago. The speed-perpetuating or transmitting powerloft Woodburn) Pilot petered out with Harry Hoyer.

Tattler, out of a strictly running bred mare, has proved the most successful son of Pilot Jr. so far as breeding on is concerned. Those (who advicate "comulative pacing



SOME GOOD PERFORMERS OF THE PAST SEASON.

t CORNELIA BELLE, s.II 3 4, by Onward, s.s5 1-4. 3 CONSUELLA S., 2.13 1-2, by Directum, 2.05 1-4. 5 LACONDA (p. 3), 2.16 I-4, by Allerton, 2.09 I-4.

2 YORK BOY, 2.09 I-2, by Wilkes Boy, 2.54 I-1 4 GAMBOY (p), 2 08 1-4, by Gambrel, 2 10 1-3.

6 DARK WILKES (p), 2.23 3-4. by Dark Night.

blood" have mentioned Bayard as the that statement concerning her. This man, greatest son of Pilot Jr. Let us turn to the the late Shadrock Seavy of New Hampshire, Year Book and see how he compares with informed the writer that the dam of Ver-

Bayard is credited with 11 sons that have twice the number got by all of Bayard's sons. Bayard's daughters have proved much more successful as producers than

Parsue the investigation one generation further and it will be found that the 11 sons of Bayard had got in all one stallion that is a sire of standard speed. The daughters of these 11 have produced a total of six that have taken records in standard time.

The nine sons of Tattler are credited with 16 stallions that have sired standard speed. These nine sons are sires of mares which have produced 44 standard perform ers. Bayard, it will be remembered, inherited a pacing cross through his dam She was by Adams' American and out of a daughter of Vermont Black Hawk. Tattler's dam was Telitale, a running-bred daughter of Telamon, by Medoe, son of American Eclipse; second dam, Fice, by Medoe; third dam, Martha Darnesi, by Sumpter, son of Sir Archy, etc., good, stout, race-winning blood, uncontaminated by

either cart horse or pacing crosses. It is a mistake to claim that the dam of Henry Clay or the dam of Vermont Black Hawk was a pacer. Neither of them ever paced a step, so far as is known. The man who had charge of the dam of Vermont Black Hawk for eight years is authority for

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A SAFE, SPEEDY AND

POSITIVE CURE.

ly by J. E.

Tattler as a progenitor and perpetuator of mont Black Hawk was a pure-gaited Day, a son of the great four-mile race trotting speed for three or four generations. trotter. She never showed any inestnation Bayard's list of standard peformers in-to amble or page. Others who knew the cludes 15. Their average record is 2.23]. mare well said the same. One of these was They won in all 82 heats in 2 30 or better, an the late Mr. Mathes, who had Vermont zonia, the dam of cld Abdallah, a average of a fraction more than five heats Black Hawk of Mr. Seavy and sold him to Beach's Cadmus, a ruoning-bred son of the Who else but Mr. Clement could spices. Tattler got but five standard per- Brown and Thurston. Some one went to renowned English Eclipse, and he by Duros, have dreamed it? All the old, reliable formers. Their average cord is about New Hampshire and got on the track of a ason of Diomed, out of the noted race mare dam of Black Hawk, and reported so to Mr. of imported Messenger. The dam of Wallace, who re-registered Black Hawk as Cadmus was Di Vernon, a daughter of from a pacing mare, but it was a mistake. | Florizel, the unbeaten son of Diomed which The Surry Mare, dam of Henry Clay, is got the dam of that greatest race winner of

ragistac ed to Vol. III., A. P. R., as a trot his day, Boston. Beach's Cadmus got Iron's In Vol. IV., A. T. R., she is registered as a Cadanus. The dam of the latter is given in pacer. The latter is a mistake, however, and | Bruce's Stud Book as by Brunswick, a son Mr. Wallace afterwards so stated to the of Sumpter. The latter was by the famous writer's personal knowledge. Horsemen Sir Archy. who knew the mare have stated positively that she tratted fast, but never was known to pass. Of course, the pacing theorists the celebrated Smuggler (2 152). The dam will claim that because she trotted fast she of Blanco was by Irwin's Tuckahoe, he by must either have paced or come from pacing Herod Tuckahoe, and he by Tuckahoe, a It is not surprising that a writer who in

M. Patchen (2,23). Judging from what parties who know her told us years ago concerning her characteristics it is probable at that no one ever thought her worth the willing such abourd statements as, trifling cost of the labor of learning how her sire and dam were bred. She was deharmess galt from the paper and from no other scribed as a coarse, clumsy animal, with damp eart, the use to which she was put, more enverting that any aditor of a paper horse into the market that is possible during the dump eart, the use to which she was put, more surprising that any editor of a paper but she paced. She got with foal by devoted to trotting horses should allow Headem, a thoroughbred, when Headem such an article to be published in his paper Headem, a thoroughbred, when Headem such an article to be publishe was a colt. Headem was by imported Trustee. The latter got the It is the most conspicuous It is the most conspicuous case of "the trotted 20 miles over the Union course, Long Island, June 11, 1855, in one hour five minutes and 59 seconds. The dam of this noted long-distance trotter was the celebrated trotting mare Fanny Pullen. Probably the pacing theorists will claim that Fanny Pullen must have come from product. ancestors because she trotted. No one. however, has yet discovered a pacing cross

n her pedigree. Headem, which got the dam of George M Patchen, from that coarse, clumey, dump cart mare, was from Itasca, whose sire was the great four mile race winner American the Trotting Registers and Year Books, Edipse, and whose dam, Batsey Ransom, also the subject of heredity carefully and was by Virginian, a thoroughbred son of Sir Areby. Headem was himself a race sions. Both contain a few errors, but, winner, which proves that he had both speed taken as a whole, they will not lead one and the ability to maintain it over a distance. The clumsy cart mare had neither. The produce of the cart mare and Headem
"was very fast for her day and dead game."
That is just what Wallace's Monthly for
Nov. 1882 said, and the statement was in the

editorial columns, too.

Now from what source did the dam of George M. Patchen (2 284) inherit that quality, or those qualities, which enabled him to go fast? Was it from the slow, coarse, clamsy, dump cart mare, or was it from Trustee and Belipse, through tomers during the past few years. During Headem? "She was dead game," said Mr. wallace. From which of her aucestors member of the Turf, Farm and Home staff,

George M. Patchen got one trotter, Lucy (2.182), that was faster than he. How was the dam of Lucy bred? She was by May winner Sir Henry, by Sir Areby, and her

The Cadmus family was founded by ed was the Miller's Damsel, a thoroughbred daughter

> thoroughbred son of the same Florizel that surprising that one of his get was a cham-

Is it not energialny that in this enlightered age any writer can be found who is

my Pallen must have come from pacing astic advocates of the pacing cross would study the Year Book and Register closely, and confine themselves to facts, they would write less rubbish about the potency of the pacing cross as an auxiliary

of trotting speed.

Breeders of trotting stock should study taken as a whole, they will not lead one far astray. The lesson they teach is that the thoroughbred cross, uncontaminated by

Maine. Bed Horses. The veteran New York horseman, George W. Bishop, has a high opinion of horses bought many good ones there for his cus-tomers during the past few years. During member of the Turf, Farm and Home staff,

eye on. I believe in the future of the Maine horse. I believe that breeders in this State will make a mistake if they do not raise every horse possible during the next five or six years. I refer to gen:lemen's driving horses. This is the kind of horse that there is money in, providing the horse is bred right.

But just now I want to ask you if you realize to what an extent Maine has been drawn upon for horses. Why, it is now frequently said in New York that there are no more good horses to come out of Maine. It is true that there are not one, but to say that there are no more left is an injustice to Maine that I won's let pass without crosset. As I said a moment ago, I never took 13 handsomer horses out of the State than those we are now shipping. And if I remember rightly, in my day I have taken out some good ones.

Few people appreciate to what an extent American horses have been shipped abroad o Brune's Sind Book as by Brunswick, a son of Sumpter. The latter was by the famous Sir Arehy.

Iton's Cadmus got the famous Pocahontas (2.174). He also got Blanco, the sire of you understand, were all good animals, blooded. horses, just the kind of horses that we want our-

le it any wonder that with such quantities going out of the country that horses are getting searce in Maine? They are getting scarce It is not surprising that a writer who in got the dam of Beach's Cadmus. With such surprising that a writer who in got the dam of Beach's Cadmus. With such surprise Time was when we used to import a good many horses from Canada, but we durance as Blanco got through both sire con't now, for the simple reason that the Canada and C George M Patchen and Iron's Cadmus to the pasing family. Nothing is known of the pasing family. Nothing is known of the besseld of the second dem of George has been shown of the breeding of the second dem of George has been shown out of the breeding of the second dem of George has been shown out of the breeding of the second dem of George has been shown out of the second dem of George has been shown out of the second dem of George has been shown out of the second dem of George has been shown on the most successful race.

| Consider the second dem of George has been shown of the importing from the Canadian market as well. You can readily see that not many years of these conditions can prevail before the best quality of the American horse will become a far

scarcer article than he is now.

Right here lies the 'pportunity of the Maine breeder. This State has a good name in the next few years, why, the blame will rest upon themselves.

Here is the bre der's opportunity. He need not be alreid of glutting the market. For many

of a horse, especially when the animal is designed for a fine grade of carriage horse. If you are raising working horses it doesn's count for so much, but those are not the kind of horses we are discussing. A modern carriage horse must be a thing of heatty as well as of speed.

Several ready to race. Also four matched teams and several Jacks. Address and several Jacks. Address J. P. A BERNATHY, Palacki, Team.

SADDLE HORSES TRAINED. During the sale last Monday held by Piss Doerr & Carroli, a son of Ethan Allen was sold for \$95.

This horse was 39 years old, a royal old golden This horse was 39 years old, a royal old golden chestnut. He was a far prettier horse than any Hamblatonian horse ever was. I admired the old fellow as he was brought out. He was an old friend of mine, for I had known him all his life. He was raised by the late H. D. Whiteomb of Newmarket Junction, and was sold when he was five years old to a builder in New York. The man kept him a long time, and finally the horse passed into other hands when 30 years of age. When sold the other day he was as round age. When sold the other day he was as round and smooth as a smelt.

This runner can be changed; from wide to narrow The gentlemen's driving horse in order to

amand a high price today must have elize, style, beauty, somblined with good knee and hook action. He must be good headed, a fast walker and free, cheerful driver. He must be so pure gaited that he will not require boots to protect him and weights to keep him level. He must also show some speed, the more speed he can show, combined with qualitic named above, did she inherit that quality? Was it from those that did possess that quality and demonstrated it in races?

It doesn't require a very deep student of beredity to answer that question correctly.

The stable require a very deep student of through Isaiah Pompilly, and have in them 13 of the stable required as the quantum correctly.

The success of breeders in producing this

class of animals will depend considerably upon the kind of mares that they use for brood purposes. They must not expect any stallion to get such animals with uniformity from inferior mares. If they do they will be sadly disappointed. The mares must be well bred. They must some from ancestors which were noted at least for some of the qualities which are desired in the off.pring, and the more of them the petter. They must be well fed and well cared for. Toe mare which does not have plenty of bone and muscle producing food, and that of good quality, is sure to produce as inferior foal, one that will be an inferior animal when matured, no matter how choice her blood lines are or how good the horse to which she is bred. The foal, too, should be kept in a thrifty condition by plenty of nutritions food from the time he is dropped until he is fully grown.

Treat your horse well and he will treat you well. Give him a bed of German Peat Moss. C. B. Barrett, 45 Market street. Boston, Mass.

### FOR SALE.

Abdul Amee-, bay golding (3.191-2 Half Dile Track).

For sale, Abdul Ameer, bay geiding, 16 hands high, trotter, record 3.19½ (half-mile track), by Stamboni, 3.07½; dam, 8 iverone, 3.19½, by Aicyone. In ten starts he was first five times, second once, third twice, unplaced twice; has been a mile in 3.13½, and is the best half-mile-track horse in his class in the country; good headed and sound; will be sold; worth the money. Write money. Write

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:

One of the fastest pace's living, golding, mark 2.09%, been miles in 2.10, halves in 1.02 this year, quarters in 29 seconds. Very rugged, but probably outclassed as a race horse; a great brush horse and clever roader, afraid of nothing. Will sell cheap for cash or trade for a promising youngster.

A. D. McLEAN,

**VALUABLE MARE FOR SALE.** Patchen blood, seven years old, weighs 105), height 15.5, warranted perfect great, open trotting gai: very fast, no record, best driver in Mains, worth \$1500, will sell for \$700. Address

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The brown pacing gelding Princeton B., 2.184, by Sphinz (the leading sire of 19'0). Worked and raced but part of one season, very reliable at speed, no boots or hoppies. Oan beat his record 10 seconds boots or hoppies. Oan best his record 10 seconds in condition; can step a 2 10 cip n.w; can beat most any horse in a brush, never makes a break; city broken, sound, safe and kind. Lock him up. He will do to race in his class. Oan beat anybody's pacer on

A PAIR of match carriage or road mares, 5 years old, 16 hands, dark ge or road mares, b rangy and bloodlike, stylish and attractive, sound and afraid of nothing. A very desirable road team, perfectly broken. Have used all of the above for my own pleasure this seas W. C. BUDY, Millersburg, O.

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Bay pacer, 16.1, nine years old, very handsome, quarters in 31 seconds. One of the fastest sleigh rees in America.

Chestnut mare, trotter, 15.3, weighs 1000 pounds, nine years old, sound and kind, standard and registered. Very handsome, and a great road mare, record 2.33%, trials in 2.16, half in 1.06 and quarter 31% seconds. In condition can beat her mark several seconds. She is a very fast sleigh mare Very stylish bay family horse, 15.8, 1100 pounds, six years old, sound, roads 10 miles an hour. Fearless and safe for lady to drive.

For particulars call upon or address SHERMAN BROWN, 61 Pleasant St.,



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